

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND
Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

N° 2005.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is now open. Admission, (from Eight to Seven o'clock,) One Shilling; Catalogue, One Shilling.
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

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GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ANNUAL MEETING at SHREWSBURY, AUGUST 6th to 14th. Patron.—The VISCOUNT HILL, Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire. The LORD BISHOP of LICHFIELD. President.—The LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, P.S.A. It is requested that speedy notice be given of Memoirs in preparation for the Sections. Programmes of Excursions, &c., to be obtained at the Offices of the Institute, 26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.
GEORGE VULLIAMY, Secretary.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY, for Children of those once in Prosperity, Orphans or not. By Voluntary Contributions.
The HALF-YEARLY ELECTION will take place at the London Tavern on FRIDAY, the 10th day of AUGUST next. New Candidates should be nominated immediately. Forms may be obtained at the Office, or are forwarded by post, with a List of Governors, on receipt of 11 postage stamps.
Ed. Fx. LEEKS, Secretary.
3, Charlotte Row, Mansion House.

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KETCH, THE SEA OF AZOFF, THE FINAL OPERATIONS AT SEBASTOPOL, THE SEAT OF WAR.

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BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—THE ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will take place on FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1855, at the CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.
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Gentlemen's Tickets, 15s.; Ladies' Tickets, 12s. 6d. each; to be had of the Stewards; the Honorary Secretary; Mr. John Green, the Collector; and at the Albion Tavern, A'dersgate Street.
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"It is requested that Tickets be applied for before the 3rd of July."
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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1865.

REVIEWS.

The Life of George Washington. By Washington Irving. Vol. I. Henry G. Bohn.

THE news of the death of Washington reached Europe a few weeks after Napoleon had effected the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and placed himself at the head of the French Republic. The first Consul directed the drums and standards of the French army to be muffled with crape, and, in an order of the day, set forth the claims of the great American Statesman and General to the respect of France. It was not Napoleon's destiny to follow the steps of the disinterested President of the Western Republic, and to the end of his days he remained convinced that he could only be "a crowned Washington." His admiration of his character was not the less warm and sincere, and few there are now in any country who undervalue his virtues either as a citizen or a soldier. Time does not degrade, but ennobles the name of Washington. The statesman and the philosopher quote his sayings and celebrate his deeds, and the poet who pants for the liberties of mankind, turns his kindling eye to the glories of the American patriot:—

"Can Freedom find no champion and no child,
Such as Columbia saw arise when she
Sprung forth a Pallas, armed and undefiled?
Or must such minds be nourished in the wild,
Deep in the unpruned forest, 'midst the roar
Of cataracts, where nursing Nature smiled
On infant Washington? Has Earth no more
Such seeds within her breast, or Europe no such shore?"

The Life of Washington has not yet been written in a manner worthy of the subject, and therefore the nations on both sides of the Atlantic will no doubt receive with satisfaction his biography by one so associated with him by name and country, and who was one of the first to vindicate the rights of America to take her position in literature abreast of the classics of Europe. For many years it has been rumoured that Washington Irving was engaged in this work. It was commenced, he now explains, several years since, but the prosecution of it has been repeatedly interrupted by other occupations, by a long absence in Europe, and by occasional derangement of health. He adds, that the premature announcement of the work has been the source of great annoyance to the author. The delay in the publication has been the cause of greater disappointment to the reader, and in some respects diminishes the interest of the work. In Lord Mahon's 'History of England,' Mr. Bancroft's 'History of the American Revolution,' and other works relating to the period, the chief events of the life of Washington are fully narrated. The publication of his Correspondence by Mr. Sparks, has brought within reach of the student the materials of a more complete biography. Still, for popular reading, a work was wanted, which should combine the story of his life with the narrative of events in which he bore so conspicuous a part. Washington's own writings and correspondence have supplied the groundwork of the memoir, while other sources of information have been consulted. The difficulty of compressing the history of so long and important a period into reasonable compass must have been felt, and in effecting this the author has shown tact and wisdom. The work is to consist of three volumes, of which the first treats of the early portion of his life, previous

to the war of the revolution, giving his expeditions into the wilderness, his campaigns on the frontier in the old French war, and the other experiences by which his character was formed. The opening chapter gives a long account of the genealogy of the Washington family, in which they are traced to an old English stock, settled in Durham as early as the Conquest. In America these hereditary distinctions, when they can be made out, are made more of in biography than with us in England. It was in the time of Cromwell that the immediate ancestors of Washington emigrated to America. Two brothers, John and Andrew Washington, uncles of Sir Henry Washington, who made a gallant defence of Worcester for Charles II., seem to have been implicated in some conspiracy against Cromwell. They took refuge, with many other royalists, in Virginia, then the favourite colonial resort of exiled cavaliers. George Washington was born on the 22nd February (11th O.S.), 1732, on the family homestead of Bridges Creek, Virginia. Of his boyhood and early life many details are recorded, the most striking of which are given by the biographer in his usual graphic style. From the account of his education, and of the development of his social affections, we quote the following, under the date of 1746:—

"To school, therefore, George returned, and continued his studies for nearly two years longer, devoting himself especially to mathematics, and accomplishing himself in those branches calculated to fit him either for civil or military service. Among these, one of the most important in the actual state of the country was land-surveying. In this he schooled himself thoroughly, using the highest processes of the art; making surveys about the neighbourhood, and keeping regular field-books, some of which we have examined, in which the boundaries and measurements of the fields surveyed were carefully entered, and diagrams made, with a neatness and exactness as if the whole related to important land transactions instead of being mere school exercises. Thus, in his earliest days, there was perseverance and completeness in all his undertakings. Nothing was left half done, or done in a hurried and slovenly manner. The habit of mind thus cultivated continued throughout life; so that however complicated his tasks and overwhelming his cares, in the arduous and hazardous situations in which he was often placed, he found time to do everything, and to do it well. He had acquired the magic of method, which of itself works wonders.

"In one of these manuscript memorials of his practical studies and exercises, we have come upon some documents singularly in contrast with all that we have just cited, and with his apparently unromantic character. In a word, there are evidences in his own handwriting, that, before he was fifteen years of age, he had conceived a passion for some unknown beauty, so serious as to disturb his otherwise well-regulated mind, and to make him really unhappy. Why this juvenile attachment was a source of unhappiness we have no positive means of ascertaining. Perhaps the object of it may have considered him a mere schoolboy, and treated him as such; or his own shyness may have been in his way, and his 'rules for behaviour and conversation' may as yet have sat awkwardly on him, and rendered him more formal and ungainly when he most sought to please. Even in later years he was apt to be silent and embarrassed in female society. 'He was a very bashful young man,' said an old lady, whom he used to visit when they were both in their nonage; 'I used often to wish he would talk more.'

"Whatever may have been the reason, this early attachment seems to have been a source of poignant discomfort to him. It clung to him after he took a final leave of school in the autumn of 1747, and went to reside with his brother Lawrence at Mount

Vernon. Here he continued his mathematical studies and his practice in surveying, disturbed at times by recurrences of his unlucky passion. Though by no means of a poetical temperament, the waste pages of his journal betray several attempts to pour forth his amorous sorrows in verse. They are mere common-place rhymes, such as lovers at his age are apt to write, in which he bewails his 'poor restless heart, wounded by Cupid's dart,' and 'bleeding for one who remains pitiless of his griefs and woes.'

"The tenor of some of his verses induce us to believe that he never told his love; but, as we have already surmised, was prevented by his bashfulness.

'Ah, woe is me, that I should love and conceal;
Long have I wished and never dare reveal.'

"It is difficult to reconcile one's self to the idea of the cool and sedate Washington, the great champion of American liberty, a woe-worn lover in his youthful days, 'sighing like furnace,' and inditing plaintive verses about the groves of Mount Vernon. We are glad of an opportunity, however, of penetrating to his native feelings, and finding that under his studied decorum and reserve he had a heart of flesh throbbing with the warm impulses of human nature.

"Being a favourite of Sir William Fairfax, he was now an occasional inmate of Belvoir. Among the persons at present residing there was Thomas, Lord Fairfax, cousin of William Fairfax, and of whose immense landed property the latter was the agent. As this nobleman was one of Washington's earliest friends, and in some degree the founder of his fortunes, his character and history are worthy of especial note.

"Whatever may have been the soothing effect of the female society by which he was surrounded at Belvoir, the youth found a more effectual remedy for his love melancholy in the company of Lord Fairfax. His lordship was a staunch foxhunter, and kept horses and hounds in the English style. The hunting season had arrived. The neighbourhood abounded with sport; but foxhunting in Virginia required bold and skilful horsemanship. He found Washington bold as himself in the saddle, and as eager to follow the hounds. He forthwith took him into peculiar favour; made him his hunting companion; and it was probably under the tuition of this hard-riding old nobleman that the youth imbibed that fondness for the chase for which he was afterwards remarked."

By Lord Fairfax he was employed in exploring and surveying his possessions beyond the Blue Ridge, granted to his relative, Lord Culpepper, by Charles II. In the expeditions for this purpose, Washington became inured to hardships, and was brought much in contact with the native Indians—experience which he afterwards turned to useful account. His first public service was a mission in 1754 to the French commandant, in a region where the Indian tribes were undecided as to giving their allegiance to the king of France or the king of England:—

"The prudence, sagacity, resolution, firmness, and self-devotion manifested by him throughout; his admirable tact and self-possession in treating with fickle savages and crafty white men; the soldier's eye with which he had noticed the commanding and defensible points of the country, and everything that would bear upon military operations; and the hardihood with which he had acquitted himself during a wintry tramp through the wilderness through constant storms of rain and snow; often sleeping on the ground, without a tent, in the open air, and in danger from treacherous foes—all pointed him out, not merely to the governor, but to the public at large, as one eminently fitted, notwithstanding his youth, for important trusts involving civil as well as military duties. It is an expedition that may be considered the foundation of his fortunes. From that moment he was the rising hope of Virginia."

Many years after, in 1770, Washington, as

Commissioner for the 'Soldiers' Claims,' was sent to the chiefs of the Six Nations, who had ceded all their lands south of the Ohio to the British Crown. On his journey he was reminded in a striking manner of his former expedition. Near the mouth of the Muskingum river he came upon an Indian hunting camp, and landed to make a ceremonious visit:—

"The chief of the hunting party was Kiashuta, a Seneca sachem, and head of the river tribes. He was noted to have been among the first to raise the hatchet in Pontiac's conspiracy, and almost equally vindictive with that potent warrior. As Washington approached the chieftain, he recognized him for one of the Indians who had accompanied him on his mission to the French in 1758.

"Kiashuta retained a perfect recollection of the youthful ambassador, though seventeen years had matured him into thoughtful manhood. With hunter's hospitality he gave him a quarter of a fine buffalo just slain, but insisted that they should encamp together for the night; and in order not to retard him, moved with his own party to a good camping place some distance down the river. Here they had long talks and council-fires over night and in the morning, with all the 'tedious ceremony,' says Washington, 'which the Indians observe in their counsellings and speeches.' Kiashuta had heard of what had passed between Washington and the 'White Mingo,' and other sachems, at Colonel Croghan's, and was eager to express his own desire for peace and friendship with Virginia, and fair dealings with her traders; all which Washington promised to report faithfully to the governor. It was not until a late hour in the morning that he was enabled to bring these conferences to a close, and pursue his voyage.

"At the mouth of the Great Kanawha the voyagers encamped for a day or two to examine the lands in the neighbourhood, and Washington set up his mark upon such as he intended to claim on behalf of the soldiers' grant. It was a fine sporting country, having small lakes or grassy ponds abounding with water-fowl, such as ducks, geese, and swans. Flocks of turkeys, as usual; and for larger game, deer and buffalo; so that their camp abounded with provisions.

"Here Washington was visited by an old sachem who approached him with great reverence, at the head of several of his tribe, and addressed him through Nicholson, the interpreter. He had heard, he said, of his being in that part of the country, and had come from a great distance to see him. On further discourse, the sachem made known that he was one of the warriors in the service of the French, who lay in ambush on the banks of the Monongahela and wrought such havoc in Braddock's army. He declared that he and his young men had singled out Washington, as he made himself conspicuous riding about the field of battle with the general's orders, and had fired at him repeatedly, but without success: whence they had concluded that he was under the protection of the Great Spirit, had a charmed life, and could not be slain in battle."

In narrating the political events which led to the American Revolution and the War of Independence, the author deals with subjects about which there is no difference of opinion among reasonable men, except on points of unimportant detail. Every one now admits the tyranny and folly of the government of the mother country in the treatment of her colonies. English readers cannot be stirred with the same enthusiasm as Americans by the events of the War of Independence, but there are few whose sympathies in regard to the records of these times are not all on the side of Washington and the colonists. Of course it is painful to read of the reverses which befel the British armies, but they were fighting in a bad cause, and those who opposed them were so far our countrymen, that the defeats

of the first American war do not awaken feelings akin to national disgrace, but rather resemble the distressing wounds of a civil conflict. Washington himself, and all those who figured in the War of Independence, we never can regard but as Englishmen. Americanism as a distinct national character does not commence to exist in history till the time of the generation born after the declaration of Independence. We give the account of the first blood shed in this miserable quarrel, which ended in the Independence of America:—

"While the spirit of revolt was daily gaining strength and determination in America, a strange infatuation reigned in British councils. While the wisdom and eloquence of Chatham were exerted in vain in behalf of American rights, an empty bragadocio, elevated to a seat in Parliament, was able to captivate the attention of the members, and influence their votes by gross misrepresentations of the Americans and their cause. This was no other than Colonel Grant, the same shallow soldier who, exceeding his instructions, had been guilty of a foolhardy bravado before the walls of Fort Duquesne, which brought slaughter and defeat upon his troops. From misleading the army, he was now promoted to a station where he might mislead the councils of his country. We are told that he entertained Parliament, especially the ministerial side of the House, with ludicrous stories of the cowardice of Americans. He had served with them, he said, and knew them well, and would venture to say that they would never dare to face an English army; that they were destitute of every requisite to make good soldiers, and that a very slight force would be sufficient for their complete reduction. With five regiments he could march through all America!

"How often has England been misled to her cost by such slanderous misrepresentations of the American character! Grant talked of having served with the Americans; had he already forgotten that in the field of Braddock's defeat, when the British regulars fled, it was alone the desperate stand of a handful of Virginians, which covered their disgraceful flight, and saved them from being overtaken and massacred by the savages?

"This taunting and braggart speech of Grant was made in the face of the conciliatory bill of the venerable Chatham, devised with a view to redress the wrongs of America. The councils of the arrogant and scornful prevailed; and instead of the proposed bill, further measures of a stringent nature were adopted, coercive of some of the middle and southern colonies, but ruinous to the trade and fisheries of New England.

"At length the bolt, so long suspended, fell! The troops at Boston had been augmented to about four thousand men. Goaded on by the instigations of the Tories, and alarmed by the energetic measures of the Whigs, General Gage now resolved to deal the latter a crippling blow. This was to surprise and destroy their magazine of military stores at Concord, about eighteen miles from Boston. It was to be effected on the night of the 18th of April, by a force detached for the purpose.

"Major Pitcairne was detached with six companies to press forward, and secure the bridges at Concord.

"Pitcairne advanced rapidly, capturing every one that he met or overtook. Within a mile and a half of Lexington, however, a horseman was too quick on the spur for him, and galloping to the village, gave the alarm that the red-coats were coming. Drums were beaten; guns fired. By the time that Pitcairne entered the village, about seventy or eighty of the yeomanry, in military array, were mustered on the green near the church. It was a part of the 'constitutional army,' pledged to resist by force any open hostility of British troops. Beside these, there were a number of lookers on, armed and unarmed.

"The sound of drum, and the array of men in

arms, indicated a hostile determination. Pitcairne halted his men within a short distance of the church, and ordered them to prime and load. They then advanced at double quick time. The major, riding forward, waved his sword, and ordered the rebels, as he termed them, to disperse. Other of the officers echoed his words as they advanced: 'Disperse, ye villains! Lay down your arms, ye rebels, and disperse!' The orders were disregarded. A scene of confusion ensued, with firing on both sides; which party commenced it has been a matter of dispute. Pitcairne always maintained that, finding the militia would not disperse, he turned to order his men to draw out and surround them, when he saw a flash in the pan from the gun of a countryman posted behind a wall, and almost instantly the report of two or three muskets. These he supposed to be from the Americans, as his horse was wounded, as was also a soldier close by him. His troops rushed on, and a promiscuous fire took place, though, as he declared, he made repeated signals with his sword for his men to forbear.

"The firing of the Americans was irregular, and without much effect; that of the British was more fatal. Eight of the patriots were killed, and ten wounded, and the whole put to flight. The victors formed on the common, fired a volley, and gave three cheers for one of the most inglorious and disastrous triumphs ever achieved by British arms."

We give Mr. Irving's remarks at the close of his spirited description of the battle of Bunker's Hill, the first regular battle between the British and the Americans:—

"The main retreat was across Bunker's Hill, where Putnam had endeavoured to throw up a breastwork. The veteran, sword in hand, rode to the rear of the retreating troops, regardless of the balls whistling about him. His only thought was to rally them at the unfinished works. Halt! make a stand here!" cried he, "we can check them yet. In God's name form, and give them one shot more."

"Pomeroy, wielding his shattered musket as a truncheon, seconded him in his efforts to stay the torrent. It was impossible, however, to bring the troops to a stand. They continued on down the hill to the Neck and across it to Cambridge, exposed to a raking fire from the ships and batteries, and only protected by a single piece of ordnance. The British were too exhausted to pursue them; they contented themselves with taking possession of Bunker's Hill, were reinforced from Boston, and threw up additional works during the night.

"We may appear to have been more minute in the account of the battle than the number of troops engaged would warrant; but it was one of the most momentous conflicts in our revolutionary history. It was the first regular battle between the British and the Americans, and most eventful in its consequences. The former had gained the ground for which they contended; but, if a victory, it was more disastrous and humiliating to them than an ordinary defeat. They had ridiculed and despised their enemy, representing them as dastardly and inefficient; yet here their best troops, led on by experienced officers, had repeatedly been repulsed by an inferior force of that enemy,—mere yeomanry,—from works thrown up in a single night, and had suffered a loss rarely paralleled in battle with the most veteran soldiery; for, according to their own returns, their killed and wounded, out of a detachment of two thousand men, amounted to one thousand and fifty-four, and a large proportion of them officers. The loss of the Americans did not exceed four hundred and fifty."

"To the latter this defeat, if defeat it might be called, had the effect of a triumph. It gave them confidence in themselves and consequence in the eyes of their enemies. They had proved to themselves and to others that they could measure weapons with the disciplined soldiers of Europe, and inflict the most harm in the conflict. Among the British officers slain was Major Pitcairne, who, at Lexington, had shed the first blood in the revolutionary war."

The present volume concludes with a view of the state of affairs after the battle of Bunker's Hill. Washington hastened to join the troops; and in his reply to one of the addresses presented to him on his route, he made this avowal:—"As to the fatal, but necessary operations of war, when we assumed the soldier we did not lay aside the citizen; and we shall most sincerely rejoice with you in that happy hour, when the establishment of American liberty, on the most firm and solid foundations, shall enable us to return to our private stations in the bosom of a free, peaceful, and happy country." These words show how little he foresaw the results of the war, or was moved by any personal ambition. With regard to the command of the army, he said, in a letter to Governor Trumbull, that "the cause of his country had called him to an active and dangerous duty, but he trusted that divine Providence, which wisely orders the affairs of man, would enable him to discharge it with fidelity and success."

Glaucus; or, the Wonders of the Shore. By Charles Kingsley. Macmillan and Co.

It is with a feeling of unaffected delight that we welcome the author of "Hypatia" and "Westward Ho!" into the goodly fold of naturalists. The impulse given of late years to students of the wonders of our shores by the charming writings of Gosse, Landsborough, and Harvey, have often made us wish that naturalists, as a body, had more the faculties of pleasing and attracting listeners. We showed, in our extracts last week from the Address of the President of the Linnean Society, how much real intellectual and moral good attaches to the pursuit and study of natural history, and how full, at length, of promise are the views of our public teachers in this respect; and glad are we to find that men of accomplished literary repute are coming forward with their gifts to the altar, before which are so many humble but earnest worshippers. Mr. Kingsley owns to a taste of long standing for natural history pursuits. "Five-and-twenty years ago, during an autumn's work of dead-leaf-searching in the Devon woods for poor old Dr. Turton, while he was writing his book on British land-shells, the present writer learnt more of the art of observing than he would have learnt in three years' desultory hunting on his own account; and he has often regretted that no naturalist has established shore-lectures at some watering place, like those up hill and down dale field-lectures which, in pleasant bygone Cambridge days, Professor Sedgwick used to give to young geologists, and Professor Henslow to young botanists." Mr. Kingsley has, however, taken up Mr. Gosse's "Devonshire Rambles," and with this, coupled with his own experience and observation on the same coast, has sketched a timely and delightful history of its "wonders." Should anyone be tempted to improvise an aqua-vivarium, let him be guided by the following instructions:—

"Buy at any glass-shop a cylindrical glass jar, some six inches in diameter, and ten, high, which will cost you from three to four shillings; wash it clean, and fill it with clean salt water, dipped out of any pool among the rocks, only looking first to see that there is no dead fish or other evil matter in the said pool, and that no stream from the land runs into it. If you choose to take the trouble to dip up the water over a boat's side, so much the better.

"So much for your vase; now to stock it.

"Go down at low spring-tide to the nearest ledge of rocks, and with a hammer and chisel chip off a few pieces of stone covered with growing seaweed. Avoid the common and coarser kinds (fuci) which cover the surface of rocks; for they give out under water a slime which will foul your tank; but choose the more delicate species which fringe the edges of every pool at low water mark; the pink coralline, the dark purple ragged dulse (*Rhodomenia*), the Carageen moss (*Chondrus*), and above all, the commonest of all the delicate green Ulva, which you will see growing everywhere in wrinkled fan-shaped sheets, as thin as the finest silver-paper. The smallest bits of stone are sufficient provided the sea-weeds have hold of them; for they have no real roots, but adhere by a small disc, deriving no nourishment from the rock, but only from the water. Take care, meanwhile, that there be as little as possible on the stone beside the weed itself. Especially scrape off any small sponges, and see that no worms have made their twining tubes of sand among the weed-stems; if they have, drag them out; for they will surely die, and as surely spoil all by sulphuretted hydrogen, blackness, and evil smells.

"Put your weeds into your tank, and settle them at the bottom; which last some say should be covered with a layer of pebbles; but let the beginner leave it as bare as possible; for the pebbles only tempt cross-grained annelids to crawl under them, die, and spoil all by decaying: whereas if the bottom of the vase is bare, you can see a sickly or dead inhabitant at once, and take him out (which you must do) instantly. Let your weeds stand quietly in the vase a day or two before you put in any live animals; and even then, do not put any in if the water does not appear perfectly clear: but lift out the weeds, and renew the water ere you replace them.

"Now for the live stock. In the crannies of every rock you will find sea-anemones (Actiniae), and a dozen of these only will be enough to convert your little vase into the most brilliant of living flower-gardens. There they hang upon the under side of the ledges, apparently mere rounded lumps of jelly: one is of a dark purple dotted with green; another of a rich chocolate; another of a delicate olive; another sienna-yellow; another all but white. Take them from their rock; you can do it easily by slipping under them your finger-nail, or the edge of a pewter spoon. Take care to tear the sucking base as little as possible (though a small rent they will darn for themselves in a few days, easily enough), and drop them into a basket of wet sea-weed; when you get home, turn them into a dish full of water, and leave them for the night, and go to look at them to-morrow. What a change! The dull lumps of jelly have taken root and flowered during the night, and your dish is filled from side to side with a bouquet of chrysanthemums; each has expanded into a hundred-petalled flower, crimson, pink, purple, or orange; touch one, and it shrinks together like a sensitive plant, displaying at the root of the petals a ring of brilliant turquoise beads. That is the commonest of all the Actiniae (*Mesembryanthemum*); you may have him when and where you will: but if you will search those rocks somewhat closer, you will find even more gorgeous species than him. See in that pool some dozen noble ones, in full bloom, and quite six inches across, some of them. If their cousins whom we found just now were like chrysanthemums, these are like twilled dahlias. Their arms are stouter and shorter in proportion than those of the last species, but their colour is equally brilliant. One is a brilliant blood red; another a delicate sea-blue, striped with pink; but most have the disc and the innumerable arms striped and ringed with various shades of grey and brown. Shall we get them? By all means, if we can. Touch one. Where is he now? Gone! Vanished into air, or into stone? Not quite. You see that knot of sand and broken shell lying on the rock, where your dahlia was one moment ago. Touch it, and you will find it leathery and elastic. That is all which remains of the live dahlia. Never mind; get your finger into the crack under him,

work him gently but firmly out, and take him home, and he will be as happy and as gorgeous as ever to-morrow.

"Let your Actiniae stand for a day or two in the dish, and then, picking out the liveliest and handsomest, detach them once more from their hold, drop them into your vase, right them with a bit of stick, so that the sucking base is downwards, and leave them to themselves thenceforth.

"These two species (*Mesembryanthemum* and *Crassicornis*) are quite beautiful enough to give a beginner amusement: but there are two others which are not uncommon, and of such exceeding loveliness, that it is worth while to take a little trouble to get them. The one is *Bellis*, the sea-daisy, of which there is an excellent description and plates in Mr. Gosse's 'Rambles in Devon,' pp. 24 to 32.

"It is common at Ilfracombe, and at Torquay; and indeed everywhere where there are cracks and small holes in limestone or slate rock. In these holes it fixes its base, and expands its delicate brown-grey star-like flowers on the surface: but it must be chipped out with hammer and chisel, at the expense of much dirt and patience; for the moment it is touched it contracts deep into the rock, and all that is left of the daisy flower some two or three inches across, is a blue knot of half the size of a marble. But it will expand again, after a day or two of captivity, and well repay all the trouble which it has cost.

"The other is *Dianthus*; which you may find adhering to fresh oysters in any dredger or trawler's skiff, a lengthened mass of olive, pale rose, or snow-white jelly. The rose and the white are the more beautiful; the very maiden queens of all the beautiful tribe. If you find one, clear the shell on which it grows of everything else (you may leave the oyster inside if you will), and watch it expand under water into a furbelowed flower, furred with innumerable delicate tentacula; and in the centre, a mouth of the most brilliant orange; altogether one of the loveliest gems, in the opinion of him who writes, with which it has pleased God to bedeck his lower world.

"But you will want more than these anemones, both for your own amusement and for the health of your tank. Microscopic animals will breed, and will also die; and you need for them some such scavenger as our poor friend Squinado, to whom you were introduced a few pages back. Turn, then, a few stones which lie piled on each other at extreme low-water mark, and five minutes' search will give you the very animal you want,—a little crab, of a dingy russet above, and on the underside like smooth porcelain. His back is quite flat, and so are his large angular fringed claws, which, when he folds them up, lie in the same plane with his shell, and fit neatly into its edges. Compact little rogue that he is, made especially for sideling in and out of cracks and crannies, he carries with him such an apparatus of combs and brushes as Isidor or Floris never dreamed of; with which he sweeps out of the sea-water at every moment shoals of minute animalcules, and sucks them into his tiny mouth. Mr. Gosse will tell you more of this marvel, in his Aquarium, p. 48.

"Next, your sea-weeds, if they thrive as they ought to do, will sow their minute spores in millions around them; and these, as they vegetate, will form a green film on the inside of the glass, spoiling your prospect; you may rub it off for yourself, if you will, with a rag fastened to a stick, but if you wish at once to save yourself trouble, and to see how all emergencies in nature are provided for, you will set three or four live shells to do it for you, and to keep your subaqueous lawn close mown.

"That last word is no figure of speech. Look among the beds of sea-weed for a few of the bright yellow or green sea-snails (*Verita*), or Conical Tops (*Trochus*), especially that beautiful pink one spotted with brown (*Ziaphinus*), which you are sure to find about shaded rock-ledges at dead low tide, and put them into your aquarium. For the present, they will only nibble the green ulvæ, but when the

film of young weed begins to form, you will see it mown off every morning as fast as it grows, in little semicircular sweeps, just as if a fairy's scythe had been at work during the night.

"And a scythe has been at work; none other than the tongue of the little shell-fish; a description of its extraordinary mechanism (too long to quote here, but which is well worth reading) may be found in Gosse's Aquarium.

"Arawn or two, and a few minute star-fish, will make your aquarium complete; though you may add to it endlessly, as one glance at the salt-water tanks of the Zoological Gardens and the strange and beautiful forms which they contain will prove to you sufficiently."

Mr. Kingsley's ideal type of a naturalist suggests an admirable lesson, and points an example which everyone should strive to imitate:—

"The qualifications required for a perfect naturalist are as many and as lofty as were required, by old chivalrous writers, for the perfect knight-errant of the middle ages; for (to sketch an ideal, of which we are happy to say our race now affords many a fair realization) our perfect naturalist should be strong in body; able to haul a dredge, climb a rock, turn a boulder, walk all day, unceasingly where he shall eat or rest; ready to face sun and rain, wind and frost, and to eat or drink thankfully anything, however coarse and meagre; he should know how to swim for his life, to pull an oar, sail a boat, and ride the first horse which comes to hand; and, finally, he should be a thoroughly good shot, and a skilful fisherman; and if he go far abroad, be able on occasion to fight for his life.

"For his moral character, he must, like a knight of old, be first of all gentle and courteous, ready and able to ingratiate himself with the poor, the ignorant, and the savage; not only because foreign travel will be often otherwise impossible, but because he knows how much invaluable local information can be only obtained from fishermen, miners, hunters, and tillers of the soil. Next, he should be brave and enterprising, and withal patient and undaunted; not merely in travel, but in investigation; knowing (as Lord Bacon might have put it) that the kingdom of nature, like the kingdom of heaven, must be taken by violence, and that only to those who knock loud and earnestly, does the great mother open the doors of her sanctuary. He must be of a reverent turn of mind also; not rashly discrediting any reports, however vague and fragmentary; giving man credit always for some germ of truth, and giving nature credit for an inexhaustible fertility and variety, which will keep him his life long always reverent, yet never superstitious; wondering at the commonest, but not surprised by the most strange; free from the idols of size and sensual loveliness; able to see grandeur in the minutest objects, beauty in the most ungainly; estimating each thing not carnally, as the vulgar do, by its size or its pleasantness to the senses, but spiritually, by the amount of Divine thought revealed to him therein; holding every phenomenon worth the noting down; believing that every pebble holds a treasure, every bud a revelation; making it a point of conscience to pass over nothing through laziness or hastiness, lest the vision once offered and despised should be withdrawn; and looking at every object as if he were never to behold it again.

"Moreover, he must keep himself free from all those perturbations of mind which not only weaken energy, but darken and confuse the inductive faculty; from haste and laziness, from melancholy, testiness, pride, and all the passions which make men see only what they wish to see. Of solemn and scrupulous reverence for truth; of the habit of mind which regards each fact and discovery not as our own possession, but as the possession of its Creator, independent of us, our tastes, our needs, or our vain-glory, we hardly need to speak; for it is the very essence of a naturalist's faculty, the very tenure of his existence: and without truthfulness, science would be as impossible now as chivalry would have been of old.

"And last, but not least, the perfect naturalist should have in him the very essence of true chivalry, namely, self-devotion; the desire to advance, not himself and his own fame or wealth, but knowledge and mankind. He should have this great virtue; and in spite of many shortcomings, (for what man is there who liveth and sinneth not?) naturalists as a class have it, to a degree which makes them stand out most honourably in the midst of a self-seeking and mammonite generation, inclined to value everything by its money price, its private utility. The spirit which gives freely, because it knows that it has received freely; which communicates knowledge without hope of reward, without jealousy and mean rivalry, to fellow-students and to the world; which is content to delve and toil comparatively unknown, that from its obscure and seemingly worthless results others may derive pleasure, and even build up great fortunes, and change the very face of cities and lands, by the practical use of some stray talisman which the poor student has invented in his laboratory;—this is the spirit which is abroad among our scientific men, to a greater degree than it ever has been among any body of men, for many a century past; and might well be copied by those who profess deeper purposes and a more exalted calling, than the discovery of a new zoophyte, or the classification of a moorland crag."

We had marked other passages for extract, but must refer the reader to the book itself. It will tempt many a wanderer on the seashore to look on Nature's minuter handiwork with new eyes and a new heart, to see and feel her power and divinity. "Happy, truly," says Mr. Kingsley, "is the naturalist. He has no time for melancholy dreams. The earth becomes to him transparent; everywhere he sees significances, harmonies, laws, chains of cause and effect endlessly interlinked, which draw him out of the narrow sphere of self-interest and self-pleasing, into a pure and wholesome region of solemn joy and wonder."

Antislavery Recollections. By Sir George Stephen. Hatchard.

THE letters composing this little volume were written by Sir George Stephen to Mrs. Beecher Stowe, who requested some account of the history of the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, in order to its being published in America. Instead of preparing a formal narrative, Sir George wrote, in a series of letters, recollections of the leading characters in the antislavery cause, and notices of the successive movements to which they directed their efforts. No man in England was better qualified, from family and public connexions, as well as from personal knowledge and zeal, to supply the information derived by Mrs. Stowe. For the history of the abolition of British slavery it contains valuable materials, and we trust that the work may give encouragement to American philanthropists to persevere in their generous efforts. In the early part of the volume Sir George Stephen gives a sketch of the agitation for the destruction of the slave trade, which led to the act for the abolition, which was passed in March, 1807, the supplementary act which made slave trade a felony, passed in 1811, and the Registration Act of 1815, which put an end to open intercolonial traffic. The antislavery controversy, properly so called, did not begin till the summer of 1824, and terminated in 1834, of the leaders of the movement during which time, and the progress of the agitation, the book gives most striking sketches. Of Wilberforce, who about the beginning of this new conflict retired

from public life, the following truthful estimate is taken, Sir George remarking, "except the portrait by my brother in the 'Edinburgh Review,' I have never yet seen one that was not more flattering than faithful:—"

"Wilberforce had his defects, and though others have veiled them, I shall not. A man's excellence, especially when a public man, cannot be appreciated apart from his failings, as the primary colours lose their brilliancy when deprived of contrast with their complementary tints.

"His essential fault was that of busy indolence; he worked out nothing for himself; he was destitute of system, and desultory in his habits; he depended on others for information, and laid himself open to misguidance; he was too fond of an animated walking-stick. From this habit sprang another failing of no trifling importance in a public man—he was indecisive; he wanted the confidence which he might have justly placed in his own judgment. It was a common saying of him, so common that you must have heard it, that you might safely predicate his vote, for it was certain to be opposed to his speech. The only other weak point to which I will refer was singular in a man of his refinement—he loved the small gossip of political life, and politically educated in the tone of the last century, felt, perhaps unconsciously, too much deferential regard for rank and power, irrespective, not of the morality, but of the sterling worth of their possessors.

"In a man of less strength of principle than Wilberforce, these faults, though venial, would have impeded all his utility, even if they had not reduced him to the level of the common herd; but he possessed qualities that neutralised their tendency; in religious duty, taking the expression in its most comprehensive sense, he was resolute and inflexible; it was a resolution founded not less on intelligence than feeling: he knew what was his duty to God and man, better than the most orthodox divine that ever adorned the episcopal bench; and what he knew, he practised and he loved. This was the real secret of that deep veneration with which all men regarded him. In the conflict of party, in the excitement of debate, or the tumult of political strife, men might doubt about his vote on minor issues, but where the interests of morality, or humanity, or religion were involved, there Wilberforce's perception of what was right appeared intuitive, and his vote was certain: neither rank, nor power, nor eloquence bewildered him for a moment then. All the honours, all the wealth, all the seductions that the world could furnish, would not have tempted him to offend his conscience by even a momentary hesitation; he at once rose above all infirmities of habit, firm as a rock upon the spiritual foundation on which he rested. Now am I not right in beginning with his faults? do they not show his noble virtues in yet bolder relief?

"It was by this superiority of pious excellence that Wilberforce secured his influence abroad, and it was through that influence that he almost commanded the power of Parliament, on those few and peculiar subjects on which he felt it his duty to appeal to it. He had but few of the adventitious advantages on which influence is built up by common men. At one time he was abundantly wealthy, and distributed his wealth with no sparing hand, so that he died comparatively poor, though still rich in the ordinary sense of the word; that is, that he had an income more than sufficient to maintain his high position in society; he might have doubled it could he have allowed himself to raise his rents. Neither had he any aristocratic pretensions by birth; his patrimony had been created by his grandfather's commercial success in a provincial town, and his hereditary connexions were all of the mercantile class, though among its highest circles. In personal appearance, he laboured under positive disadvantage, except for the benignant expression of a countenance of which all the features were irregular and plain. Yet his manner was easy and graceful, forming a singular

contrast to his person. One advantage however he did possess in no slight excellence. His mind was richly stored with the elegances of literature; his taste was refined, and his fancy poetic; he had much vivacity and wit, and no small measure of sarcastic power when he thought it permissible to indulge it; his shrewdness and knowledge of the world often surprised those whom business alone brought into contact with him. These qualities, combined with his thorough tact and intimate acquaintance with all the intricate interlacings of political party, gave him a high place among the orators of his day; he always spoke with great self-possession except on his first entrance into parliament at a very early age, when we find Pitt reproving 'his young friend' for venturing to compete in vituperation with such an accomplished proficient in the art as Edmund Burke! His eloquence was not of the highest order either in argument or declamation; but it was always chaste, classical, and persuasive—perhaps 'seductive' would be a more appropriate term; I have often heard him both in his place and on the platform, and have been carried away by him irresistibly for the time, but when I have reflected upon it afterwards, and asked myself the cause, I have been at a loss to find that he has told me anything new, or urged anything old by novelty of argument. His exquisite style of illustration, perhaps, conduced more than anything else to that delighted satisfaction with which all classes heard him speak. In private intercourse, his kindness, his liberality of soul, his gentle tenderness of manner and affectionate consideration for all around him, won every heart; admiration there was lost in love."

Of the great meeting of the Antislavery Society, held at Freemasons' Hall, in May, 1830, an animated account is given:—

"Wilberforce was in the chair; nobility and gentlemen of pre-eminent distinction supported him on every side, and Brougham, Buxton, Denman, Lushington, and O'Connell were among the speakers.

"It was a goodly, a magnificent spectacle! Well do I remember saying to those around me what I sincerely felt—'To-day the slave is free!' And all appeared to share the same feeling; but, alas, the very demon of procrastination seemed to have possessed our leaders. A string of resolutions was proposed by Buxton; admirably worded; admirably indignant, but—admirably prudent! They wound up with 'an unalterable determination to leave no proper and practicable means unattempted for effecting, at the earliest period, the entire abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions.' They were carried, and others to the like effect; but it was too much for the patience of young Antislavery England. Mr. Pownall, a member of the Antislavery committee, was in the side gallery; careless of the prudish decorum that had hitherto marked all our anniversary meetings, and in defiance of frowns and remonstrance, and cries of 'Order!' Mr. Pownall would be heard, and was heard. He moved an amendment in a few pithy words, deprecating indecision and delay, 'That from and after the 1st of January, 1830, every slave born within the King's dominions shall be free.' It was a spark to the mine! the shouts, the tumult of applause were such as I never heard before, and never shall hear again. Cheers innumerable thundered from every bench, hats and handkerchiefs were waved in every hand. Buxton deprecated, Brougham interposed, Wilberforce waved his hand for silence, but all was pantomime and dumb show. I did my best in a little knot of some half-dozen young men to resist all attempts at suppression. We would allow no silence and no appeals. At the first subsidence of the tempest we began again, reserving our lungs till others were tired. We soon became the fuglemen of the mighty host, nor did we rest, or allow others to rest, till Wilberforce rose to put the amendment, which was carried with a burst of exulting triumph that would have made the Falls of Niagara inaudible at equal distance."

O'Connell's name has been mentioned; of

him, and of another worthy co-worker in the cause, Sir J. Jeremie, capital sketches are drawn:—

"Sir John Jeremie spent most of his later years upon the ocean, and yet spent them all in the cause of emancipation, and in the end sacrificed his life to the negro. I use the expression advisedly. The last day but one that he was in England, he accompanied me to the country. He was about to embark the next day. In the course of our journey, I asked him if he was not apprehensive of the climate of Sierra Leone. 'I know it all,' he replied, 'I believe I am inured to the tropics, but be it so or not, I must go. It is a point of duty, and therefore a point of honour and of conscience.' He went, and he returned no more. He had spent many years in the West Indies in a judicial character, and he had been twice to the Mauritius to take his seat in the Supreme Court; the first time they would not suffer him even to land, because he was known to be a devoted abolitionist! The second time he went in a ship of war, and to oppose his landing was impossible; but if I remember rightly, they would not administer the oaths required on his taking his seat, and as he could not therefore qualify as a judge, he was obliged to return! On reaching home, during the brief interval that elapsed before his appointment to the government of Sierra Leone, he gave up all his time to the antislavery cause, and contributed most useful information. I shall never forget his examination before the apprenticeship committee. Gladstone employed all his ingenuity in vain, and no man has a greater share of logical acumen, to bewilder him, but Jeremie was quite his match. His evidence was argumentative, and therefore the cross examination was in the nature of argument, as is generally the case in Parliamentary committees. It was a brilliant affair of intellectual thrust and counter-thrust. Gladstone was calm, imperturbable, and deliberate. Jeremie wide awake, ready at every point, and, though full of vivacity, as impossible to catch tripping as a French rope-dancer. He evaded what he could not answer, but evaded it so adroitly that Gladstone might detect but could not expose the evasion; and every now and then Jeremie retorted objection to objection with a readiness that made it difficult to say which was the examiner and which the examinant. The rest of the committee silently watched the scene as a conflict between two practised intellectual gladiators, and I am persuaded that Mr. Gladstone himself would admit that Jeremie had not the worst of it. But if Mr. Gladstone had studied in the schools of Oxford, Jeremie was educated as an advocate for the French bar; so they met on equal terms, while Jeremie had the advantage of a good cause. He was an excellent man, and we all deeply mourned his loss.

"You must not be startled when I name O'Connell as the other to whom I must render justice. Never was man so abused, never was mortal so abhorred by a section of the community, as O'Connell. His moral character was unexceptionable even in the judgment of the opponents; his political character was revered by his friends and reprobated by his enemies. I have nothing to do either with the one or the other, but I have occasionally seen him in his domestic character, and there I have seen abundance to love and admire. At present I only refer to him as an abolitionist, and as such he well merited the esteem and veneration of all our party.

"He did us great service by his speeches; so did many others: he was accessible at all hours, and under all circumstances, to the lowest as well as the highest, on abolition matters; so was every member in 1833; but Mr. O'Connell did what no other man could do. He lent the whole of his powerful influence to keep the Irish public, as well as the Irish members, steady to the cause; he brought all his political weight to bear upon it. Ireland needed no agitation on abolition; from Cape Clear to the Giant's Causeway, Ireland was an abolitionist in heart and in action, irrespective of party feeling, whether in politics or religion; and much, nay, most of this was due to Mr.

O'Connell. He did it disinterestedly; he made no bargain for reciprocal support; he was content to fight his own battles with his own forces. I believe that, as a general rule, the Parliamentary abolitionists seldom divided with him; but he always voted for them, and led on his followers, and compelled them to attend. This justice is due to Mr. O'Connell, and he well deserves it at our hands. On your side of the water you may think it strange that I should deem it necessary to insist on this; but in England it was long the daily object, in some of our most influential papers, to crush him with obloquy, and annihilate him in a storm of public indignation. It is too much our way in a bad cause. They tried it on with Mr. Buxton, and they tried it on with Mr. Macaulay. Such tactics always fail in the end, though they often leave a sting behind them. All these men are gone, and the value of the two last was appreciated before they died. Mr. O'Connell is scarcely forgiven yet, and therefore, as a brother abolitionist, I speak of him with the gratitude and the honour that he well deserves."

Of Sir George Stephen's own share in the work, which was not unimportant, an unassuming account is given. As Honorary Solicitor to the Antislavery Society, his services, we well remember, were unremitting and laborious, but we were not till now aware of the active part he took in rousing and directing the popular feeling, which after all was the power which impelled Parliament to make short work with the doomed system. The story of the printing the posting-bills and handbills, and making the Quaker pay, is capitally told, and against the worthy members of the same right-hearted community the laugh was again raised at the Crown and Anchor dinner, in honour of the passing of the Emancipation Act.

"There was no small difficulty in gaining over the Quakers to sanction such festivities; they were won at last by an assurance from Buxton that no toasts or healths should be proposed. O'Connell was nearly as fastidious as the Quakers, for he also stipulated that no music should be allowed to interrupt the speeches. As I infinitely prefer music to speechifying, and am rather partial to the good old custom of toasting all things worth toasting, I was bent on thwarting all these new devices. I sounded Lord Suffield, who was to take the chair, and found him entirely and most maliciously of my opinion, and I always had a long 'tail' of young abolitionists ripe for any mischief.

"The dinner passed off in an orderly sober manner that could offend nobody, and I purposely seated myself at the very extremity of the room to be out of the way of remonstrance. Just before the removal of the cloth I sent a note up to Buxton, well knowing his weak point, to suggest that assembled as we were in a radical tavern, and just after radical reform, our loyalty would be woefully suspected if we omitted the king's health. I watched with satisfaction the perplexity it occasioned, and the manifest tribulation with which he passed it to Lord Suffield; but his lordship was fully prepared to confirm my hint, and while Buxton was appealing most piteously to the Quakers near him for pardon, His Majesty's health was proposed, and drunk with all the honours. As soon as the cheers subsided, O'Connell was rising with humour on his face, all ready for an oration, but I had no mind to hear him, and giving a preconcerted signal, the band of the Guards, hitherto concealed, struck up the national anthem in which the juvenile agitators joined with spirit. This was a good beginning, but there was more to be done yet. I knew that with the first pause, O'Connell would be on his legs again, so I dispatched a second note to Buxton ere the anthem was over, appealing to another weak point; 'to omit the health of the Queen, the head of the Conservatives, would look like spite against the party; besides we must drink the health of the ladies, our best auxiliaries.' Buxton looked the picture of distress, but there

was no help for it, Lord Suffield instantly rose, and gave 'Her Majesty,' and 'the ladies,' in succession, and the band, without waiting for signal, followed the cheers with appropriate tunes. The Quakers had, though reluctantly, consented to one exception to their stipulation, being one on which Buxton had insisted, and this was the health of the emancipated slaves; I forget the exact terms of the toast. Buxton now proposed it with his usual combination of jocularity and deep feeling, and it was received with cheers that might have been heard in Palace Yard, and with music composed for the occasion. The ice was now broken, and though we allowed O'Connell his speech, and excellently adapted it was to the event, toasts, healths, and sentiments followed in rapid succession. The Quakers were utterly discomfited, and I congratulated two or three of them the next day, on the tender care the police had taken of them in conveying them safely home without fall or other injury; a congratulation which did not save me from many an awful reproach for broken promises and violated faith."

Of Mr. Zachary Macaulay, Dr. Lushington, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Lord Suffield, and other champions of the ten years' conflict, most graphic sketches are given. The book is inscribed to Lord Brougham, "the last survivor of the earliest band of this noble crusade." Lord Denman died shortly before the manuscript was completed. Sir George Stephen's book is an acceptable memorial of an episode in our national history of which every Englishman may feel justly proud.

Essays on the Spirit of the Inductive Philosophy, the Unity of Worlds, and the Philosophy of Creation. By the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A., F.R.S. Longman and Co. Of the three essays of which Professor Powell's volume consists, that on 'The Unity of Worlds' will be the most generally interesting at the present time. The discussions raised by the author of the 'Essay on the Plurality of Worlds,' are still carried on with unabated ardour. The books on the subject published in this country and in America already form a little library, and some of the highest names in science appear in the controversy. No speculative question in philosophy has for many a day attracted so much attention. Having already given at much length the statement of the original subject, and the leading arguments of the writers of most note, we are not disposed to dwell on a theme on which nothing new or decisive can now be looked for. Professor Powell presents a most complete and fair view of the whole argument, both in its physical and theological bearings. The nature of the controversy, and the results hitherto attained by it, are clearly indicated in the following sentences:—

"Are other worlds besides our own probably the seats of intellectual, moral, and spiritual life? Is it probable from concurrent circumstances that our globe is so far a peculiarly conditioned portion of the whole creation as to be the only one privileged in this respect? or are not others, or all others perhaps, equally, or even more, elevated in their destination as seats of life?"

"While the modern discoveries generally have confirmed and extended the analogies of planetary and stellar systems, they have also disclosed many particulars which may require us to modify our notions in detail as to the conditions of their existence; while geological research has not been without its bearing on the question of their structure, nor the various cosmical and cosmogonical theories altogether uninfluenced by the latest discoveries of nebular astronomy.

"It was thus but fair and reasonable that the question should at the present day undergo a renewed discussion; and whatever opinion may be formed as to the precise result to which the present controversy may tend, it will, probably, on all hands be allowed that it has not been unproductive in bringing more prominently forward many of the most interesting facts and conclusions respecting the structure and conditions of the heavenly bodies, and at the very least putting the public mind more fully in possession of those data which are necessary for carrying out any more imaginative speculations on reasonable grounds."

In regard to the scientific branch of the argument, Professor Powell rightly deems that it must be based entirely on generalizations proceeding from inductive analogies, derived from the known relations of animated existence with physical conditions and cosmical arrangements. These conditions and arrangements are considered by Sir David Brewster, and others, who have most strongly advocated the doctrine of the plurality of animated worlds, to be sufficient to prove that they *must* be peopled with beings similar, if not superior, in organization to man. Professor Powell only goes the length of maintaining that they *may* be so inhabited. He advocates the probability not the certainty of the doctrine. We adhere to our former position that the analogies are not such as to admit of any argument within the range of inductive science. Taking the case of our own planet, during all the long periods revealed by geological research, we know that life existed only in forms of inferior organization. Even in the present state of the earth, we know that vast regions are unpeopled by human beings, and from analogical reasoning it would be idle to discuss the probability of any portion of the world being inhabited or uninhabited by man. If this is true in regard to scenes identical in respect to physical condition and cosmical arrangements, how much more is it vain to argue on the subject in respect to worlds which present only rough and imperfectly ascertained analogies with the peopled regions of the earth. The whole of the physical argument we consider to be beyond the scope of inductive philosophy, and think, with Professor Whewell, that judgment will be formed on other considerations, chiefly of a moral and theological nature. These are also clearly stated by Professor Powell, and the weak points of the 'Essay on the Plurality of Worlds' are ably pointed out. That this globe is the only one privileged to be the seat of intellectual, moral, and spiritual life, though not directly maintained by Whewell, is the doctrine of which his book is calculated to convey the impression. For this there is no ground, either in considerations drawn from natural reason or from revealed truth. Admitting the full force of the argument drawn from the mighty events in the Divine economy of which this earth has been the scene, it is probable that in other worlds there are inhabitants to whom these events are made known, and by whom they are celebrated. If this earth is the stage of the great drama of which the Bible describes the development, other worlds may contain the intelligent and admiring spectators of the Divine proceedings in relation to man, Professor Whewell is still justified in considering that the belief in the superiority of earth, as the homestead and chosen spot of creation, will be determined by the estimation in which the doctrines of revealed truth are held. If the Incarnation, the

Atonement, and other events connected with man's history and destiny, are regarded as wonderful and unique displays of the Divine government and attributes, then there is nothing unreasonable in thinking that the scene of these displays is a spot favoured above all others in the wide realms of the universe. Mere size, or position, or any other physical condition or cosmical arrangements, will weigh little with a rational mind and devout heart in this theological branch of the argument. The true philosophy and the true religion of this and of every other part of the controversy, are expressed in noble language in many passages of Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' as in Book VIII., when the angel is describing to Adam the wonders of creation:—

"Consider first that great
Or bright inferns not excellence: the Earth
Though, in comparison of Heaven, so small,
Nor glistening, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun that barren shines.

Yet not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious, but to the earth's habitant,
And for the heaven's wide circuit, let it speak
The Maker's high magnificence, who built
So spacious, and his line stretched out so far;
That man may know he dwells not in his own;
An edifice too large for him to fill.
Lodged in a small partition; and the rest
Ordained for uses to his Lord best known.
Heaven is for thee too high
To know what passes there; be lowly wise;
Think only what concerns thee, and thy being;
Dream not of other worlds, what creatures there
Live, in what state, condition, or degree;
Contented that thus far hath been revealed
Not of Earth only, but of highest Heaven."

The first of Professor Powell's three essays gives a lucid exposition of some of the great principles of inductive philosophy, and forms a valuable commentary on certain portions of Bacon's 'Novum Organum.' The third essay, 'On the Philosophy of Creation,' discusses various questions which have lately given rise to much controversy, including the theory of the progressive development of organic life, and the bearings of the arguments on the theological view of creation. Without entering on the questions at issue, we must avow our sympathy with the protest made against the charges of atheism and scepticism brought against those who maintain the commonly denounced doctrines. Taking Paley's familiar illustration of the watch or other piece of mechanism, if there were provision discovered in the object not only for individual action, but for the production of similar or superior objects, such an arrangement would prove a still higher degree of intelligence and design in the artificer. Whatever may be thought of the doctrine of progressive development, or of the continuity of Nature's laws, apparent interruptions being regarded only as results of other laws of wider scope in their operation, there is nothing objectionable in such views, where they are not opposed to direct statements in the volume of revealed truth. New forms of being, whether mediately produced through existing agencies, or immediately by Divine fiat, equally attest Infinite power, wisdom, and goodness. The ascertained facts of science, we think, have disproved these plausible theories, but they are not in themselves irrational or atheistic.

NOTICES.

The Coming Campaign. By Laurence Oliphant, author of the 'Russian Shores of the Black Sea.' William Blackwood and Sons. MR. OLIPHANT'S pamphlet was written before the recent intelligence of the operations in the Sea of Azoff, and his statements and arguments are doubly important now. He thinks that an expedi-

tion to the Transcaucasian provinces would be followed by far greater results than a blow struck at any other part of the Russian empire. If Sebastopol were taken the occupation of other portions of the Crimea would lead to no advantage. But it would be widely different if Russian power and influence were attacked in her Transcaucasian provinces:—"While comprising territory four times in extent to that of the Tauric peninsula, containing a population proportionately exceeding it in amount, and formed, not of dejected Tartars, but of the most hardy and enterprising race in the world, with a frontier continuous with that of Turkey for 300 miles—these provinces are in a totally different position from the Crimea, and are capable either of independent organisation, or of such arrangement with respect to Turkey at the end of the war, as may be deemed consistent, with the interests of that empire, and serve at the same time as a more effectual barrier to Russian aggression in the East,—an advantage which would not be involved by the severance of the Crimea from the dominions of the Czar, even were such a project feasible, since that province is completely isolated, and touches the frontier of no other country. * * * There, at least, our efforts will be attended with definite results;—we shall deprive Russia of a portion of her empire equal in extent to Prussia; we shall render her further aggression upon Persia and Turkey impossible;—we shall utterly destroy her prestige throughout Asia, save our own transit trade, and be entirely relieved of apprehension with regard to India. We shall free an oppressed and enslaved people, in all probability capable themselves of guarding their own frontier, but with whom if it is necessary to leave a small force, they will be well cared for, in a healthy climate and fertile country; and ultimately, by means of a rigorous and *bond fide* blockade of her whole maritime provinces, and the adoption of such other measures as may effectually destroy her commerce, frame a basis for negotiation very different in its character from that which has been so scornfully rejected, and of which a 'fifth point' should be, that between the Black Sea and the Caspian, the Terek and the Kouban do henceforward form the frontier of Russia." It is not likely that Mr. Oliphant's statements will come directly under the notice of the generals of the allied forces in the East, but we hope that some attention will be paid to them by those of our ministers who are really in earnest with regard to the present war. Mr. Oliphant's knowledge of the regions about which he writes entitles him to be heard in the matter.

English Battles and Sieges in the Peninsula. By Lieut. Gen. Sir William Napier, K.C.B. Murray.

Or Napier's 'History of the Peninsular War,' the portions most attractive to the general reader, and not the least instructive to the military student, are here given in a condensed form. Some passages, including the combats of Roliça, Vimiera, Corunna, and the character of Sir John Moore, have been rewritten, and the other battles and sieges are extracted from the original work, with more or less compression of details. The works which have appeared since Sir William Napier wrote his history have not added much new information on the military topics treated of in this volume. The recently edited letters and papers of King Joseph throw light more on the political events of the time, but in so far as they refer to military subjects, they confirm the truth and accuracy of Sir William Napier. As recording memorable exploits in military history, this volume will be prized by professional readers, and read with pride by civilians, as exhibiting the energy and perseverance as well as the heroism of the British soldiers in the time of Wellington. That they are made of the same material in our own day, the Crimean campaign, with its scenes of stern suffering and of brave daring, has sufficiently proved. Sir William Napier, with the generous feeling that we might expect in a brave and worthy veteran towards his humbler companions in arms, hopes that the circu-

lation of this volume may help to draw attention to the aged soldiers of the Peninsular war who are still scattered over the country. "Few of these men," he says, "have more than a scanty provision, many have none." That the book may have a wide sale we may therefore hope, on the philanthropic as well as patriotic grounds so well stated by the gallant author.

Poems. By Alexander Carlile. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

THE principal poem in this volume, entitled 'God in Nature,' consists of a series of descriptions of natural objects, with meditations intended to be philosophical and devout. In the following lines there is an account of the progressive development of animated life, worded so as to lead us to suppose that the author holds the theory, though probably his object is to represent it as untenable and absurd, if we may judge by the context:—

"But why delay, in fitting verse, to sing
The grand procession of organic life,
Through myriad ages leading it along,
From the initial point of floating slime
To full-developed man; from the small weed
To the great palm, the work of changeless laws?
A miracle-economising faith.

A mandate that creates a man is much,
But one that turns a reptile to a man
Is more; and still the wonder grows,
As speed the ages spent in that great work.
The law would oft a miracle demand,
To aid it through its over-arduous task;
Taking from time to time some needful leap."

In the descriptive parts of the poem, the style of Thomson's Seasons is that which the writer seems to admire and to imitate, as in these lines:—

"But volant tribes have higher instincts still—
Instincts that even as inspiration seem.
At once our skimming swallow quits the scene
Of all his summer toils and summer sports,
No time for adieu—away he sweeps,
Prompted and guided by an inward voice,
And soon he finds himself amid a throng
Preparing for a grand, a bold exploit—
To cross wide seas, and seek a milder clime—
Some beautiful Australia—land of bliss,
Where gladsome homes await them. Winter o'er,
On some sweet morn we look abroad, and there,
Too busy, though our greeting, to return,
We see our long-missed friends, as if they ne'er
Had left our streams, and lakes, and cottage eaves."

Of the minor pieces, the best is on the battle of Bannockburn, the strong nationality of the writer prompting to the effort.

The Rose of Rostrevor: a Poem. By Robert Montgomery, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Dublin. Hope and Co.

A TRAGIC episode of the Boyne Water, in the days of William of Orange, is here turned into metrical narrative—for we can hardly give the name of poetry to paragraphs of Irish history presented in lines like these:—

"One twilight eve returning through a glen
With a few kerns, a band of Coote's fierce men
Beset them from an ambush; ten to one
They were in numbers: that night the young moon shone
On a sad sight; ill-fated Clanmiler
Prostrate on earth beside the fresh-made bier
Of his young wife; her mowdy bosom torn
With barbarous balls; her glossy ringlets shorn
From her fair forehead by a brutal stroke
Of Saxon sabre. Beneath an ancient oak
She lay in death, while grim and gaunt around,
Eleven English foomen drenched the ground
With their thick blood: O'Dempsey's single arm
Had laid them low. Too late the wild alarm
Of an attack in front smiting his ear,
Brought him in furious gallop from the rear,
In time to see his beauteous flower cut down.
The wretch that did it he split through the crown."

In the notes are collected many curious notices of Irish history, topography, and traditions. The name of the Rose of Rostrevor was Grace Montgomery, only daughter of an Irish baronet, descended from the Ayrshire Montgomeries. To members of this numerous and widely diffused clan the story of Grace Montgomery, told by one who bears the same name, may have some special interest.

The Mandarin Chief. A Tale in Verse. By Mary Heron. Jarrold and Sons.

THE author informs us that the chief subjects of her tale have been suggested by the perusal of Mr. Catlin's work on the 'North American Indians.' Some of the more remarkable points of the history, habits, and character of these wild races of the

west are described in the poem, with such obvious reflections on their present condition as appear in the following lines:—

"How noble the Red man! how keen his eye!
How beautiful in life!—how brave they die!
Is there a dearth of air?—Missouri dry?
Is earth too narrow? that for death we cry.
In nature, death works life, and life is strong;
So should the right be mightier than the wrong.
Master of life! death Thy choice work devoirs.
A Father Thou! why rest thy slumbering powers?
As men engrave their weapons with much skill;
So they ingenious carve their deeds of ill.
Who formed man, is He not Lord of his will?
Yet, is the Red man's birthright—to be free.
His towering plume of glory—liberty.
God is a Father; and His angry breath,
In thunder answers thunder; death for death.
Will His just wrath blight every Indian band?
The Red man's voice lie mute throughout the land?
Live yet, the shades of these soft tribes, so wise
In mystery?—Do their revenges rise
On the Red man? whose works are on the plain;
As trunks of ancient trees; which yet remain
To show how large and beautiful they grew."

The poem is irregular in form, being written in various kinds of metre, but the subjects are interesting, and the views of Indian life and character are as striking as we could expect them to be drawn by one whose knowledge of the subject has been derived from the descriptions of others.

SUMMARY.

ABRIDGED from the Latin Dictionary reviewed in last week's 'Lit. Gaz.' (p. 373), is *A Smaller Latin-English Dictionary*, by William Smith, LL.D. (Murray), adapted for the use of junior students, and ordinary school use. The grammatical portion is taken entire from the larger work, and much attention is paid to the etymological department; and what is of most direct importance to young students, the various significations of words are carefully selected and well arranged. The typography of the work is unusually clear, and much care has been taken to secure freedom from errors of the press, which are apt to escape notice in books containing numerous references, to the great annoyance of those who consult them. Dr. Andrews' edition of Freund we have hitherto pronounced the best Dictionary for school use, but Dr. Smith's book presents marked improvements, which, if sustained in future editions, will render it needless for English students to be dependent on the aid either of Continental or American lexicographers.

An edition of *The Westminster Confession of Faith*, with the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, and other theological and ecclesiastical standards of the Presbyterian Church, has been published at Edinburgh (Johnstone and Hunter), with the special words of the Scripture proofs printed in Italics, and other typographical arrangements by which the value of the work for study and reference is increased.

The seventh edition of *Hooker and Arnott's British Flora*, comprising the phenogamous plants and ferns of Great Britain and Ireland (Longman and Co.), contains additions and corrections, keeping the work up to the mark as a complete and practical guide to the study of the British Botany. The work is illustrated with engravings exhibiting the structure of the Umbelliferae, the Compositae, the Grasses, and the Ferns.

In Chambers's Educational Course a very useful volume contains the *Rudiments of Zoology*, illustrated with engravings, (W. and R. Chambers), a work well adapted for being used as a text-book in schools, on a subject which is obtaining a greater share of the attention which it deserves in popular education. It is a well-arranged and carefully prepared manual.

The first of a series of little works, excellent in design, and likely to be useful in giving information on common objects, entitled *Illustrations of the Useful Arts*, gives an account of *The Manufacture of a Needle* (Myers and Co.), by Charles Tomlinson, with wood engravings, and detailed descriptions of the various processes, from the wire when first cut, through its successive stages, to the finished needle.

Of Dr. Croly's strange and striking historical romance, *Salathiel*, the autobiography of 'The Wandering Jew,' a new and revised edition is published (Hurst and Blackett).

In the collected edition of the works of Dugald Stewart, edited by Sir William Hamilton, Bart. (Constable and Co.), the seventh volume forms the second volume of the Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers, with occasional notes by the editor, and the running titles and divisions of subjects, as given in the previous portions of the work to the great benefit of the student.

Of the following miscellaneous publications we give the titles:—Part I. of a new edition of *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland* (Hurst and Blackett), by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms. The work when complete will form a companion volume to the 'Peerage and Baronetage,' by the same author. The whole has been carefully revised, and new information embodied, by Sir Bernard Burke, whose learning and industry have rendered him a high authority on all genealogical and heraldic subjects. Part II. of *Giotto and his Works in Padua*, by John Ruskin, printed for the Arundel Society, with engravings. The *Annual Report of the Manchester School of Art* exhibits an encouraging view of the proceedings of this department of the Manchester Royal Institution, some of the statements in which may serve for the guidance of similar institutions in other places. *Phrenology applied to Painting and Sculpture*, by George Combe (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.), contains the views of one of the most distinguished phrenologists on the application of phrenology to practical use by artists. *The Endowed Charities*, with some Suggestions for further Legislation regarding them, by J. P. Fearon (Longman and Co.), a pamphlet containing important facts and suggestions on institutions which have been liable to great abuses, and which are capable of being turned to far greater practical benefits. *The Church and the Education Question*, by Henry Parr Hamilton, M.A., F.R.S., Dean of Salisbury (Groombridge and Sons), in which the subject is viewed chiefly in reference to the teaching of the Church Catechism to Dissenters. The views of the author are sound and liberal, expressing ardent attachment to Church principles, while disclaiming any attempt to force their adoption on others. The spirit of the argument may be gathered from the concluding sentence, in which the Dean says, that "if we cannot make all our scholars Churchmen, let us at least, as we revere our common faith, and as we love our common country, strive to make them good Christians, and useful members of society." The pamphlet is in the form of a letter to the Bishop of Ripon.

Practical Illustrations of the Principle of School Architecture, by Henry Barnard, Superintendent of Common Schools in Connecticut, Second Edition (Trübner and Co.), giving the results of American experience and skill, capable of being usefully adopted in many respects in the building and fitting of schools in England. *The World on the Thames*, by Rusticus (J. and C. Mozley), remarks and reflections on the river, its traffic, and its scenery. *An Essay on the Art of Writing*, with a course of lessons in penmanship, and a series of progressive exercises for self-improvement (Houlston and Stoneman). *The Cambridge Senate before Whitgift's Statutes, and the University Bill of 1555*, expresses dissatisfaction with the new measure as inadequate, an opinion in which we fully concur. *Opinions of Napoleon the First on Russia and Poland, expressed at St. Helena*, with their adaptation to the present war, by Count Valerian Krasinski (Chapman and Hall), which will be read with deep interest at the present time.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Art of Conversation, fesp. cloth, 1s. 6d.
Boardman's (H. A.) Bible in the Counting House, 3s. 6d.
Breithwaite's Retrospect, Vol. 30, 12mo. cloth, 6s.
Vol. 1 to 28, 12mo. cloth, 2s.
Burghley's (F.) Sonnets, square, cloth, 4s.
Campbell's Pleasures of Hope, crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

Cassell's Latin Dictionary, 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.
German Dictionary, 8vo. cloth, 8s.
Lessons in German, 12mo. cloth, 4s. 6d.
Key to German, 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.
German Eclectic Reader, 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.
Castle (The) Builders, 2nd edition, 18mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.
Corner's Spain and Portugal, 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.
Ireland, with Questions, 12mo. cloth, 3s.
Cox's (E. W.) Twilight Tales, 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.
De Loime's French Manual, 8vo. cloth, 3s.
Galignani's New Paris Guide, 1865, 12mo. bd. 7s. 6d.
Head's (Sir F.) Fagot of French Slocks, 3rd ed., 2 vols., 12s.
Holden's (Rev. W. C.) History of the Colony of Natal, 10s. 6d.
Hooker and Arnott's British Flora, 7th ed., 12mo. cl., £1 1s.
Hough's (Lieut.-Col.) Precedents in Military Law, £1 6s.
Hue's Chinese Empire, 2 vols., 8vo. cloth, 2nd edit., £1 4s.
Ingalls's (H.) Briar of Threave, cl., crown 8vo. cloth, 8s.
Introduction to Theosophy, 12mo. cloth, 10s. 6d.
Irish (The) Widow, cloth, 1s. 6d.
Johnston's School Astronomical Atlas, imperial 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Astronomical Atlas, 4to, half bound, £1 1s.
Jowett's (B.) Thessalonians, cl., 2 vols., 8vo. cloth, £1 10s.
Kennedy's (Grace) Profession is not Principle, 18mo., 2s. 6d.
Leigh's (Rev. S.) Life, 12mo. cloth, 4s.
Locke's Writings, cl., Historically considered, 8vo. 12s. 6d.
May's (W.) Arctic Sketches, folio, sewed, £1 1s.
Mozley's (J. B.) Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination, 14s.
Murray's (H. A.) Land of the Slave, cl., 2 vols., p. 8vo., £1 1s.
Nelligan's (J. M.) Atlas of Cutaneous Diseases, 4to, £1 5s.
Nesbit's Land Surveying, 10th edition, 8vo. cloth, 12s.
Palmer's Church History, 12mo. cloth, 4s.
Pardoe's (Miss) Jealous Wife, 3 vols., p. 8vo., cl., £1 11s. 6d.
Peter Parley's Geography, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Roberts's Sketches in the Holy Land, 8vo. sewed, 3s. 6d.
Seymour's (H. D.) Russia, cl., 8vo. cloth, 12s.
Shelford's (L.) Law relating to Probate, cl., Duties, 12s.
Spencer's Constantine, 2 vols., post 8vo. cloth, 18s.
Tate's (T.) Little Philosopher, Vol. 1, 18mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.
Thom's (B. W.) Cleon, a Poem, 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.
Tremrow's (Col. G.) Tactics, 2nd edition, 12mo. cloth, 6s.
Turrell's French Phraseology, cl., 2nd ed., 12mo. cloth, 4s.
Wilson's Hist. of Suppression of Infanticide in W. India, 12s.

BE SURE YOU CALL.

It was a rustic cottage-gate,
And over it a maiden leant,
Upon her face and youthful grace
A lover's earnest eyes were bent:—
"Good night," she said, "once more, Good night,
The evening star is rising high;
But early with the morning light
Be sure you call as you pass by,
As you pass by,
Be sure you call as you pass by."

The spring had into the summer leapt,
Brown Autumn's hand her treasures threw,
When forth a merry party swept
In brigal garments, two by two:—
I saw it was the maid that blessed
The evening star that rose so high:—
For he, as I suppose you've guessed,
Had often call'd as he passed by,
As he passed by,
Had often call'd as he passed by.

Oh, blissful lot where all's forgot,
Save love, that wreaths the heart with flowers,
Oh, what's a throne to that dear cot
Whose only wealth is happy hours!
I know to leave their home they're loth,
Although the evening star be high;
But if you wish to see them both,
Perchance they'll call as they pass by,
As they pass by,
Perchance they'll call as they pass by.

CHARLES SWAIN.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.—EXHIBITION OF THE OLD MASTERS.

This year's assemblage of ancient works of art, with its usual accompaniment of productions by deceased English artists, though not so brilliant as some of its predecessors, is not without features of rarity and interest. Most of the leading pictures are necessarily from collections with which the art-loving public are to some extent familiar, though there are some novelties; it will be found, however, that the department of the English school is on this occasion unusually meagre.

Two portraits of the great Earl of Strafford, by Vandyke, are here to be seen together. That from the Duke of Portland's collection (18) is the one best known by the engravings; the figure being in armour, the head bare, and the right arm raised

and bent. An inscription on the lower part of the picture states that he "suffered death on Tower-hill, the 12th May, 1641; King Charles, in those times of confusion, being forced to submit to sign the Bill for his Attainder." In the other, belonging to the Countess of Jersey (2), the figure, less majestic, but with all nameless dignity of the master, is in half armour, the hand peaceably reclining on the head of a greyhound; but the frown of the forehead, and the imperious eye-glance is the same. Vandyke shines also in a splendid subject from the Earl of Derby's collection, *Christ's Charge to Peter* (141), in his largest and most accomplished manner, such as Rubens might have inspired. Rubens himself appears in a group of a *Mother and Child* (12), of the usual character, with perhaps more than ordinary refinement of expression in the face of the mother; in a piece of marvellous humour, boldness, and force of painting, from Lord Eversham's collection, *An Old Woman and Boy by Candlelight* (49); and in a well-known subject, *The Children of Rubens* (19).

A portrait of Murillo, by his own hand (53), from Lord Spencer's gallery, painted, as the inscription denotes, at the request of his children, is well known by engravings. Here it contrasts favourably in boldness, freedom, ease, and mastery, with a pair of *Portraits of a Spanish Lady and Gentleman* (62 and 60), which, embodying a profusion of ornamental costume, orders, jewels, lace, and flowers, seem intended for the eye of the courtier rather than of the connoisseur, and sacrifice to mere ceremony the homely vigour of the artist's genial style. *A Legendary Subject* (52) is another gem of this collection. Never were the powers and graces of the master more distinctly marked than here, where the angelic sweetness and simplicity of the child outdoes, in its human expression, the features of the cherubs that fringe the clouds; whilst the sky, spreading over a deep landscape to a city beyond, is a mass of splendid colours and prolonged distances. There is also an *Assumption of the Virgin* (73), and a *Holy Family* (83), the latter of great sweetness of expression.

A *St. Sebastian* (15), by Titian, is also from Lord Elcho's, as is also a very remarkable *Portrait of Tintoretto*, by himself (26), painted on black marble, a marvel of pictorial skill, but, as an experiment, not inviting repetition, owing to the unavoidable lowness of tone, and the grain of the stone, which shows itself in the light parts.

Two of Lord Derby's Rembrandts are exhibited, the *Head of a Rabbi* (65), and *Joseph's Garment brought to Jacob* (95), both well known.

Salvator Rosa's *Job and his Friends* (96) relapses into the undignified and revolting. *A Soldier* (61) is a far finer study of light and shade and colour.

In the Old Italian School there is one small subject bearing the name of Friole, *A Saint attended by Angels* (152), and the expression of the monk is almost alone enough to warrant the authenticity. The wings and glories of the angels are finished in the usual elaborate manner. *The Departure of Hagar*, by Pinturicchio (55), very carefully and elaborately treated, with much earnestness and solemnity, accompanied by high finish, brings us down another generation. Then come a *Virgin and Child* (139), by Fra Bartolomeo, and finally two subjects attributed to Raffaele, *Abraham and Isaac* (138), and *Adam and Eve* (143), but of no remarkable character.

In the later school of Titian a very fine specimen of Bordone comes from Lord Elcho's collection, *Venus Reclining* (14). Carlo Dolce is also to be seen at greater advantage than usual. The *St. Cecilia* (17), which seems to be a portrait, is a work of great delicacy and interest; and *The Martyrdom of St. Andrew* (21), bearing the date 1649, is a first class composition.

A large subject, the *Sonno di Venere* (51), by A. Caracci, has been contributed by H.R.H. the Duke d'Aumale. It is classical and formal without nature, but not without learning and ingenuity in the groups of Cupids which surround the couch of the goddess. They are imitating a bridal ceremony, curling their hair, playing, climbing trees for apples, piping, dancing, swimming, shooting,

kettledrums and charioteering, without crowd or confusion.

The Guide from Lord Feversham's, *The Meeting of David and Abigail* (1), though broad and large, is hard and metallic; another smaller *Head of St. Francis* (77) is in the artist's free and dark manner.

In the early German school we have a Cranach, *Portrait of a Lady* (109); one or two Holbeins, the portrait (4) bearing the following quaint inscription:—

Je choisis a qui je dois
Je sers a qui me plaist
Et suis a qui me merite.

In the latter schools of Holland, the gallery is as usual rich. The admirable scenes by Wouvermans from Apsley House, Mr. Hope's Terburghs, Vandeweldes, Ostades, and Teniers, a splendid *Landscape* (4) by Cuyp, from the Duke of Bedford's gallery, and Mr. Cavendish's pictures, are among the best in this department.

An admirable Velasquez, from Mr. Rogers's, *The Infante, Son of Philip IV.* (91), should not be passed over. There are also characteristic portraits by the same artist.

A fine Pannini, representing a *Festival at Rome* (158), with figures to the number of not quite 200, is an important work; and two or three Bassans, with a curious work of N. Poussin, *The Woman of Megara gathering the Ashes of Phocion* (82), also deserve notice.

In the English part of the collection, as we have said, there are only a few striking pictures. Sir Joshua's *Miss Horneck* (121) is a curious study of marvellous execution, if not of complete success. Other portraits in different styles show the varying directions taken by his ever-aspiring genius.

Sir T. Lawrence's *Duchess of Devonshire* (134), in a style of composition peculiar to the time, remote from nature, but abounding in personal flattery, appears as a companion to a portrait of Viscount Montagu (142), where the peculiarities of manner and costume, which were then fashionable, pass into affectations and exaggerations strikingly offensive to modern eyes.

Wilson's *Falls of Niagara* (120) is a remarkable and natural production, which abounds in success of various kinds, and yet seems unable to convey a notion of the thunder and shock of the scene. This picture shows the artist in his natural dress, free of the classicisms that abound in *A Landscape* (136).

Two Zoffany's, contributed by her Majesty (118 and 122), unite to elaborate execution the interest of portraiture, representing, as they do, members of the family of George III. *An Indian Scene* (124) by this artist will be equally valuable at some future day, as an historical record of manners and attire.

A Hogarth, representing a *Committee of the House of Commons examining the Warden of the Fleet on a Charge of Cruelty to his Prisoners* (145), gives opportunity for introducing a wondrous amount of character, not obtrusively forced on the spectator, but flowing naturally from the circumstances. The instruments of torture exhibited before the members lend a frightful interest to the scene.

Finally, there is one Turner, *Conway Castle* (161), painted before his later years, a splendid combination of beauties; the transition from partial sunlight to shade, as the cloud flits over the rock on which the castle stands—one of the most volatile effects in a storm—being most fully and happily rendered.

Portraits by Jackson, by Owen, of Dr. Cyril Jackson (155), and by Gainsborough, as well as two charming pictures by Greuze, and Sir D. Wilkie's admirable group of *The Rabbit on the Wall* (137), are among the chief points of interest remaining in the modern room of the Exhibition.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The Special General Meeting of the Literary Fund, at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday last, was only attended by a few interested members; and the hope we had entertained of announcing some improvement in the general management and use-

fulness of the institution was early dispelled by the rapid proceedings of the Special Committee. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and Mr. Dickens, who have, we believe, the benefit of literature and literary men really at heart, have had the misfortune to lend themselves to be the mouthpiece of a sort of conspiracy that has manifested itself against the authorities of the institution for some years past in a very offensive manner; and the arguments of the malcontents, though possessing some truth, and exposing much that calls for redress, have proved nevertheless injurious to the cause, from the captious spirit in which they have been brought forward. Mr. Dilke, for example, attempted to show to the meeting, that public interest in the institution had so seriously diminished, that the number of annual subscribers had fallen off since 1802 nearly two-thirds, the truth being that the funds had increased, the mode of subscription having taken more the form of donations and life compositions. That some improvement in the administration of the funds is desirable there can be no question. The complaint is, that the Institution has too expensive an establishment for mere eleemosynary purposes; and we cannot but think that some attention might be given by the Council to the project of making some literary use of the handsome premises in Great Russell-street. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton intimated that the Fund collected for the Guild would be handed over to the Institution, if the views of the Committee, as stated in the Report, were entertained; and this we have no doubt can be done within certain limits, without the expense of a new Charter. The Committee must have seen on Saturday that their Report could not be accepted as a whole. The proposition of introducing some moderate changes, such as would not interfere with the validity of the Charter, and of bringing forward the Guild money to support them, is one highly worthy the attention of the Council, and we trust the opportunity will not be cast aside.

At Oxford all other topics are merged in the bustle and brilliancy of the Commemoration week. Lord Derby's speech, as Chancellor, embraced many subjects of public as well as academical interest, and we were glad to find that he gave so much prominence to the necessity for enlarged study at the University, and to the wider cultivation of the physical sciences. "It would not do for Oxford to ignore such studies,—it would lead to a most dangerous separation of feeling between the Universities and the great middle class, which was rapidly increasing in political power, and valued such studies so much." The scenes and sounds in the Theatre were of the kind and the variety usual on such occasions. Sir De Lacy Evans and Tennyson were the two names that elicited the most unbroken applause. The most unanimous groans were assigned to local objects of aversion, in whom the public felt little interest. Honorary degrees were conferred on Count Montalembert; Mr. Buchanan, the American minister; Sir J. B. Robinson, Chief-Justice of Upper Canada; Sir John Burgoyne; Sir De Lacy Evans; Sir W. Gore Ouseley, Bart.; Sir C. Lyell; Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Colonel Sabine; Professor Graham; Dr. Humphrey Lloyd, of Trinity, Dublin; Mr. Duncan, late Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum; Mr. F. W. Hope, donor of the Entomological Collection; Mr. Alfred Tennyson; Professor Stokes; Mr. Mure. Lord Derby laid the foundation-stone of the new museum, which is to replace the old Ashmolean, the earliest public institute of the class in Britain. The sum of 30,000*l.* has been voted by the University for the expenses of the new building.

The Surrey Archaeological Society will hold their second annual general meeting at Guildford, on Thursday next, William John Evelyn, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair. The Society will assemble at the Public Hall, North Street, where the chair will be taken at half-past eleven. After receiving the report of the Council, and electing the office-bearers for the ensuing year, the following proposition which has been made to the Council will be submitted for the consideration of

the meeting:—"That the operations of The Surrey Archaeological Society be extended to the county of Middlesex." Papers will then be read, including one by the Rev. C. Boutell, hon. member—"On the Monumental Brasses of Surrey." At the conclusion of the business of the meeting, a visit will be paid, by the kind permission of W. Madox Blackwood, Esq., to Guildford Castle, and some remarks upon this ancient edifice will be offered by R. A. C. Godwin Austen, Esq., a member of the Council. Thence the party will proceed to inspect St. Mary's, or the Middle Church, the peculiarities of which will be described by the Rev. Charles Boutell. Should time permit, the ruined chapel on St. Catherine's Hill will also be visited. An Exhibition of Antiquities and Works of Art will be formed, contributions to which are invited, and will be received, if sent not later than Monday the 25th instant, addressed to H. F. Napper, Esq., local Secretary, 48, High Street. There will be a dinner, at which ladies will be present, at the White Hart Hotel, at half-past five. Tickets, price 4*s.*, to be had of the honorary or local Secretary. In the evening a conversazione will be held at the Public Hall, when the objects of interest exhibited will be explained. By the kind permission of Colonel the Earl of Lovelace, Vice-President of the Society, the band of the Second Royal Surrey Militia will be in attendance, and perform in the course of the evening. Arrangements will be made to enable members who may be so disposed, and will signify their wishes to that effect, to visit places of antiquarian interest in the neighbourhood of Guildford on the following day.

The sale of Lord Stuart De Rothesay's library finished last Saturday, at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, having extended over the two previous weeks. Many of the books and manuscripts belonged to the late Marquis of Pombal, including his official manuscripts when ambassador at London and Vienna, which sold for 35*l.* 14*s.* A splendidly bound copy of "Decor Puellarum," printed in 1471, by Janson, sold for 79*l.* 10*s.* Dante's "Comedia," with manuscript commentary by the author's son, a vellum of the fourteenth century, 127*l.* Johnson's Dictionary, with MS. additions, by Edmund Burke, 8*l.* 10*s.* Muratori, *Scriptores Rerum Italicarum*, 33*l.* 10*s.* Officium B. Virginis, a small vellum, with four fine miniatures by Giulio Clovio, 115*l.* 10*s.* A collection of printed Tracts on America, 49*l.* Copies of Elzevir Classics, early Voyages and Travels, and other works, bought by Lord Stuart de Rothesay in various countries where he served as ambassador, also fetched high prices. There were in all 4323 lots, and the whole produce of the sale amounted to 5937*l.* 8*s.*

The late Mr. W. Hope's collection of paintings and drawings has just been sold by auction in Paris. *A Flemish Interior*, by Bega, went for 20*l.*; *a Hall of Travellers*, by Cuyp, for 96*l.*; *a Portrait of a Dutch Lady*, by Van der Helst, 72*l.*; *An Interior*, by Peter Von Hoog, 56*l.*; *A Collation*, by Netscher, 61*l.*; *Village Politicians*, by Charlet, 10*l.*; *Siege of Saragossa*, by Horace Vernet, 532*l.*; *a Battlefield*, by Paul Delaroche, 246*l.*; *a Sentinel*, by Meissonnier, 182*l.*; and *a Market Woman*, by Van Schendel, 132*l.* A beautiful landscape by Hobbema was down in the catalogue, but was not offered for sale, owing to some dispute about the proprietorship. Amongst the drawings was one by Boilly, representing the exhibition of the famous painting of Napoleon's coronation, it fetched 11*l.*; *a Woman's Head*, by David, 8*l.*; *a Meeting of Dutch Personages*, by Hendrick, 10*l.*; fourteen drawings of subjects in French history, by Alaux, 12*l.*; sixty portraits of celebrated women, 26*l.*; and 129 drawings ascribed to Watteau, junior, but very poor, 11*l.*; two drawings of females, not worth a couple of guineas, fetched as much as 22*l.*

One of the first acts of the French, on the capture of Kertch, was to pounce on the museum, which contains a number of objects of the highest interest to the students of classical history and song. We hope that our government will not allow our light-fingered allies to appropriate all this treasure. We hope also that, if it has not

already done so, it will hasten to charge some competent persons to make a complete exploration of Kertch and its vicinity. They abound in the most valuable archaeological remains of the highest antiquity. Not only are there the ruins of the tomb of Mithridates, but there are those of more than one heathen temple; there is an old Greek church, constructed out of the ruins of a temple of Esculapius, and there are bas-reliefs, columns, statues, and inscriptions innumerable.

The Royal Medical Benevolent College, at Epsom, is to be opened with public ceremony, by Prince Albert, on Monday. To stimulate the subscriptions on this occasion, a special resolution of the governing committee declares that all ladies giving a donation of 5*l.* previous to the opening day will be Life Governors of the Institution; and it is added, that it is not likely that an event will occur again of sufficient importance to justify the announcement of a similar privilege.

The discovery at Paris, on the 4th, of a comet in the constellation of the Gemini, was announced last evening. The same comet was seen on the same evening at the Observatory of Gottingen. In the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, it was stated that M. Batti Donati, of the Observatory of Florence, discovered, on the evening of the 3rd, a comet in the constellation of 'Herschel's Telescope.'

An authenticated fac-simile of the dubious letter signed W. S., which accompanied the manuscript of 'Moreduin,' is deposited for inspection in the Crystal Palace Free Library at Sydenham, and is exhibited in the reading room. Another authenticated copy is deposited in the British Museum, the original being in the possession of Messrs. Low, the proprietors of the work.

Next week, and afterwards, the 'Literary Gazette' will be transmissible by post any number of times by affixing a penny postage stamp each time. Copies with the stamp on the sheet have free postal transmission during a fortnight, as hitherto, the paper being folded so that the stamp appears on the outside.

The presence of three American ex-Presidents among us lately has attracted much notice, and rumours of political objects in their visit to Europe are received. The American literary journals announce that their poet, James Russell Lowell, recently appointed to a Professorship at Cambridge, U.S., is to spend a year in travelling in Europe before commencing his academical duties. Mr. N. Hawthorne is about to resign his Consulship at Liverpool, and return to America.

The Committee who took charge of a subscription for the relief of the family of the late Sir Henry Bishop, announce the intention of his friends to erect a monumental memorial in the St. Mary-lebone Cemetery, Finchley, to which they invite public contributions.

At Mr. Benedict's concert at Covent Garden last Friday, the programme was of unprecedented fulness and variety, about thirty vocal or instrumental pieces having been given. All the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera were engaged, and also others, as Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Herr Ernst, of the highest professional name. One part of the concert consisted of selections from Mr. Benedict's own works, including his orchestral overture to Shakspeare's *Tempest*. Of the vocal music, some part-songs by Mesdames Clara Novello, Viardot, and Miss Dolby, and an aria from Mozart's *Il Seraglio*, by Mdlle. Jenny Ney, were among the most striking.

Mr. Anderson's grand morning concert at Covent Garden will take place next Friday, when an ample selection of vocal and instrumental music is promised.

In a new comedy, produced on the occasion of Madame Celeste's benefit this week, *Helping Hands*, by Mr. Tom Taylor, the characters are so admirably adapted to the leading members of the Adelphi company, that the success of the piece could scarcely be doubtful. An old German musician, *Lorenz Hartman* (Mr. Webster), once rich, now in distress, is supported by the exertions of his daughter *Margaret* (Madame Celeste), in copy-

ing music. An exacting and impatient landlady (Miss Cuthbert), a Jew broker (Mr. Selby), and his clerk (Mr. Smith), a rough but generous maid-of-all-work (Mrs. Keeley), and her "follower," one of the Shoe-black brigade (Mr. Keeley), a rich *Lord Quaverly*, and his brother, a *dilettante* fop (Mr. Leigh Murray), form the principal personages of the story. The same circle of characters are often seen in plays, and some passages recall Morris Barnett's *Poor Jacques*, not long since witnessed on the same boards. However, the admirable acting of all the parts leaves little leisure for critical reflection either as to the merit or originality of the plot. The old piano of poor *Jacques* is here replaced by a valuable "Stradivarius" violin, in which the German musician's heart is bound up, and which plays an important part in the development of the story. There is some heaviness in the grave and sentimental part of the plot, but this is relieved by the hearty brusqueness of Mrs. Keeley, and her useful ally the shoe-black, whose "helping hands" pull the play through its difficulties, and secure the approving hands of the audience.

As we announced last week, an English theatrical company has commenced a series of performances in Paris. Its stars are Mr. and Mrs. W. Wallack, and its other members are but little, if at all, known to theatrical fame. Thus far its representations have consisted of *Macbeth*, of dancing, and vaudeville. Mr. and Mrs. Wallack are the thane and lady, and they possess a good deal of rude melodramatic power; but they are not such representatives of English dramatic art as one could have wished to see figuring in Paris. Of their assistants in the tragedy, the most that can be said is that they are respectable. The performances are well attended, and the French portion of the auditories is very considerable. To an Englishman, it is far more interesting to watch the French spectators than what takes place on the stage. A Shakspearian tragedy is something so very different to the ponderous pieces of Corneille and Racine, which they modestly consider the highest efforts of human genius, that they can hardly tell what to think of them: the rapid march of events, the frequent change of scene, the mighty passions, the impassioned, agitated dialogue, and the audacious employment of supernatural personages and power, fill their minds with surprise and wonder, and leave them in a sort of painful doubt as to whether they should admire or blame. But on the whole, they are more disposed to praise than to censure, probably because their great writers have drilled them into the belief that Shakspeare is not the "drunken savage" Voltaire called him, but the grandest genius that ever lived.

Verdi's long-talked-of new opera, written by him expressly for the Grand Opera at Paris, was produced at that house a few nights ago. It is called the *Vêpres Siciliennes*. As the title indicates, it is based on the famous massacre of the French excited by Prociida, and as such a terrible subject is peculiarly suited to the bent of Verdi's talent, he has made the most of it. Taken as a whole, the work is decidedly the best he has yet produced; it is more equal, manifests more painstaking, is less noisy and melodramatic than its predecessors, but still it does not display that sustained elevation of style and those brilliant flashes of genius which characterize the productions of the great masters. The music was well sung by Crivelli, Bonnehée, Gueymard, and Obin; and the *mise en scène*, as usual at the Grand Opera, was splendid. The opera was successful, and will have a run, but the success was not so triumphant as had been expected. The *libretto* is by the everlasting M. Scribe.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—June 11th.—Sir George Back, B.N., Vice-President, in the chair. On the table was exhibited an interesting collection of articles brought home by Mr. Bollart, who has recently returned from South America, including specimens of the strata, coal, and fossils from the coal-fields of Loto, in Chili; also of the first fossil

bones discovered in Chili; and a fine collection of ancient Peruvian pottery, and antiquarian remains of textile fabrics, ornaments, utensils, weapons, &c.; likewise specimens of meteoric iron, found in various parts of the Desert of Atacama. The papers read were—1. 'Narrative of a Trip to Harar, in the Somali country, north-eastern horn of Africa,' by Lieutenant Richard Burton, of the Bombay Army. A visit to the city of Harar has long been an object of desire to travellers in Africa, but none had ventured to encounter the dangers arising from the known hostility of the inhabitants to Europeans. However, the Geographical Society strongly urged the investigation of this part of Africa on the Directors of the Hon. East India Company in 1849, and their answer was favourable; but circumstances postponed the attempt till Lieutenant Burton's return from Arabia to Bombay, in 1854, when Lord Elphinstone was authorised by the Court of Directors to despatch that officer, with Lieutenants Herne, Stroyan, and Speke, to penetrate the Somali country from the coast opposite Aden. The party assembled at Aden in the summer of 1854, but public opinion there was so loudly expressed against the project, on the ground of the danger to be apprehended from the inhabitants, that Lieutenant Burton resolved on making a preliminary attempt to reach Harar without his companions, in the guise of El Haj Adullah, a Moslem merchant. He started for the port of Zayla, nearly opposite Aden, on October, 29, 1854, and was detained there for twenty-eight days. There are two roads from Zayla to Harar. The more direct passes, for eight stages, through the Eesa territory, and two stages through the Nola tribe of Gallas; but the Governor of Zayla resolved that this route was too dangerous, and a detour was therefore made to the eastward, so as to pass through the more peaceful country of the Gudabursi Somali. The maritime plain of Zayla was traversed in six days. Its breadth is from forty-five to forty-eight miles. Near the shore the plain is a desert, but it improves inland, and numerous camels, sheep, and pastoral people, and a troop of marauders, were met. The hills skirting the plain form the first step to the Ethiopian highlands, and extend from Tajurrah to Guardafui. They form the northern boundary of the Gudabursi country, which presents a diversified aspect of hill and dale, and extends to the Marar prairie. The tribe is said to reckon 10,000 armed men, and it is rich in camels and cows. Ancient ruins were met with. The journey through the hills to the Marar prairie occupied sixteen days. The grassy tract of Marar, like the English downs, separates the first from the second range of hills, its surface is undulating, and its breadth varies from twenty-five to twenty-eight miles. Harar is amongst the second range of hills forming the portals to the primary chain which runs north and south through Eastern Africa. The ascent to the city is rugged, and asses have to be substituted for camels. Its altitude is more than 5000 feet above the sea. It is situated about 175 miles S.W. (220°) from Zayla, and 219 miles S.W. (257°) from Berbera. The population is about 10,000 souls, and its commerce is important. Lieutenant Burton, having found it advisable to declare himself an Englishman, was well received by the Emir, who has since applied to the resident at Aden for a Frank physician. Lieutenant Burton returned to Aden by way of Berbera, where he was subsequently landed with his party to carry out the main object of the expedition. Berbera is an excellent port, and a station of the utmost importance in connexion with the valuable commerce of this highly productive and populous part of Africa. He found five hundred slaves of both sexes in the market, while waiting there for the mid-April mail. The people were found decidedly friendly, and the party felt themselves in such complete security that it was deemed unnecessary to have more than two sentries posted during the hour of night. Unfortunately, Lieutenant Burton had not been able to procure disciplined attendants at Aden to accompany the expedition, and it seems that this circumstance became known,

for during the night of April 19 the camp was suddenly attacked by about 150 marauders. The attendants fled, with arms in their hands, and it was found necessary to abandon the tents and cut through the enemy. The result was the lamentable death of Lieutenant Stroyan, but the other officers escaped with wounds. The expedition has been, therefore, broken up for the present by an act of plunder, but the surviving officers are all anxious to start again. If the war schooner which landed the party had been permitted to remain on the coast till they had advanced into the interior, no injury would have been attempted; their undisciplined attendants would have acquired better habits than that of flight, and the inland Bedouins dread firearms. Lieutenant Burton has now gone to join the army in the Crimea, and in the meantime it is hoped that the excitement of the disaster will be allayed, and that he may yet be enabled to open the way for European commerce with the interior, as a substitute for slavery, and lead to the establishment of an agency at the important harbour of Berbera. 2 and 3. 'On the Coal Formation of the Province of Concepcion, in Chili, South America; and on the Meteoric Iron of Atacama,' by William Bollaert, F.R.G.S. Mr. Bollaert's first paper gave a history of the discovery of coal in Chili, and of its application to nautical and manufacturing purposes on the shores of the Pacific. He particularly described the Loto coal, and exhibited a series of specimens in illustration of the formation. The paper on the meteoric iron of Atacama is a further account of the researches that have been made for that interesting product, and of the results that have attended the attempts to identify the sites to which the specimens that have made it known were referred. Since its first discovery, the subject has attracted various South American travellers, among whom are Colonel Steele, now military secretary to Lord Raglan, Sir Woodbine Parish, and Mr. Bollaert; and to the observations of Dr. Philippi and Mr. Doll, geographers are indebted for a map of the Desert of Atacama. Several specimens of the iron were exhibited.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—June 13th.—General Meeting, Viscount Ebrington, M.P., Chairman, in the chair. The annual report of the Council on the close of the 101st session, commenced by referring to the Educational Exhibition, which, though originated by the previous Council, had actually taken place during the present year. During the nine weeks that the exhibition was open, no less than sixty-one lectures were delivered on almost every conceivable branch of education. These lectures were in all cases given gratuitously, and a just tribute was paid to the eminent individuals who thus came forward to aid the Society in this important movement. Although the exhibition did not pay its expenses, having involved the Society in a loss of nearly 400*l.*, notwithstanding the liberal subscriptions, amounting to between 1100*l.* and 1200*l.*, which had been made in aid of it, yet the Council express the belief that it had exerted considerable influence upon, and had given a great impulse to the progress of, an improved education. In consequence of the representations which the Council have made, Her Majesty's Government have determined to establish a permanent Museum of Education, and on the faith of this announcement many of the exhibitors have placed their contributions at the disposal of the Society for the permanent museum. The report then went on to speak of the papers which have been read, and the discussions which have taken place at the weekly evening meetings. During the session there have been twenty-four ordinary meetings, one special meeting, and two extraordinary meetings for adjourned discussions. To the authors of several of the papers the Society's silver medal has been awarded, and these will serve to show the class and character of the papers generally. The gentlemen rewarded are—1. Mr. Charles Atherton, for his papers 'On the Capability for Mercantile Transport Service of Steam Ships.' 2. Colonel Arthur Cotton, for his paper 'On Public Works for India,

especially with Reference to Irrigation and Communications,' and for his continued advocacy for their extension. 3. Mr. J. B. Lawes, for his paper 'On the Sewerage of London.' 4. Mr. Charles Sanderson, for his paper 'On the Manufacture of Steel as carried on in this and other Countries,' being an essay sent in competition for the Society's premium. And 5. Mr. P. L. Simmonds, for his paper 'On Unappreciated and Unused Articles of Raw Produce from Different Parts of the World.' The Council have also determined that Dr. Forbes Royle's paper 'On Indian Fibres fit for Textile Fabrics and for Rope and Paper Making,' read during the previous session, should be similarly acknowledged. Medals have also been awarded to Messrs. Field and Co., of Birmingham, for their microscopes, the one to be sold to the public for 10*s.* 6*d.*, and the other for 3*l.* 3*s.* It was stated that several other medals would be given for various matters which had been submitted to the Society's Committees, but as the reports were not complete it was not considered advisable to publish a partial list. The Council then referred to the first annual report of the Industrial Pathology Committee, 'On Trades which Affect the Eyes,' and stated that the next subject of special inquiry would be on 'Injuries arising out of Dusty Trades.' The benefits likely to accrue from the artisans of this country visiting the Paris Exhibition, had led to the suggestion, more than twelve months back, for the formation of local clubs for raising, in weekly or monthly subscriptions, funds to enable the workmen to meet the expenses of such a visit. This object too, would be promoted by the facilities of free passports offered by Her Majesty's Government. In the belief that improvements might be promoted by an inquiry as to how such things were accomplished in the city of Paris, a Committee has been appointed for investigating this subject, and they have already received a large mass of valuable information from the Prefect of the Seine, which will shortly be published in a report. The practicability of establishing a Parcels Post had also been dealt with by a Committee whose report will appear immediately. The great value of an improved system of International Commercial Law, has caused the Council to urge on M. Achille Fould the desirableness of taking advantage of the attendance of the numerous distinguished persons who would visit Paris during this summer, to assemble a Congress there for the discussion of this subject. The report then alluded to the arrangement between the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851 and the Council in relation to the formation of a general 'Trade Museum.' It having been determined that attention should first be directed to the animal department, as being that branch hitherto quite unrepresented, the vegetable kingdom being to a certain extent provided for at Kew, and the mineral kingdom by the Museum of Economic Geology, Professor Solly had been charged with the task of making a collection of animal raw produce and manufactures, and the result was now exhibited in the Society's model room. During the year 206 members have been elected, and 36 institutions have been taken into union, which now numbers 368 institutions. The report concluded by advertising to the great success which had attended the Society's centenary festival at the Crystal Palace last summer, and announced that it had been decided the 101st anniversary dinner should be held at the same place on Tuesday, the 3rd of July, when his Grace the Duke of Argyll, F.R.S., will preside.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—June 4th.—John Curtis, Esq., F.L.S., President, in the chair. Herr Dohrn, President of the Entomological Society of Stuttgart, and William Atkinson, Esq., F.L.S., were elected Members of the Society. Mr. Stevens exhibited a perfect specimen of the new *Ornithoptera Brookiana* recently taken by Mr. Wallace in Borneo. Mr. Foxcroft sent for exhibition some insects, just caught in Perthshire, including one specimen of the rare *Dendrophagus*

crenatus, and a bred *Anarta cordigera*, accompanied by a note on the economy of the species. Mr. Spence presented to the Society some minute insects sent to him from Ceylon by Mr. Thwaites, including a Carabideous beetle infesting the nests of a small black ant. The President announced that M. Delarouze, of Paris, had informed him he had discovered the rare beetles, *Euplectus sulcicollis*, *Anommatus 12-striatus*, and *Langelandia anophthalma* in the wood of an old water-butt, and in the earth over which it had stood for some years. W. S. M. D'Urban, Esq., of Newport, near Exeter, sent a number of the cocoons of *Saturnia cecropia*, and a note recommending the introduction of the species into England for the sake of the cultivation of the silk, which was abundant in quantity and durable in quality; stating that as the larva fed on several plants which either grew or might be introduced into this country, there would be no difficulty in the matter, and offering to procure cocoons from Canada for any one who would make the experiment. Read a paper, by Mr. Newman, 'On the Wing-rays of Insects,' in which the author maintains that the wing rays of insects are not only the supports of the membranous portion of the wing, but also in all respects the analogues of the bones of the wing of the bat, and that the circulation of air and blood through them is only to maintain them in a healthy state. The latter positions were briefly controverted by Mr. Westwood, Mr. Waterhouse, and the President.

ANTIQUARIES.—June 14th.—J. P. Collier, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The Council nominated the Rev. Joseph Hunter to the vacant seat in their body. Mr. Josiah Goodwin was elected Fellow, and the conclusion of that gentleman's 'Memoir on the British Gun Trade' was read. The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited three pencil drawings of ruins in Somersetshire. Mr. Wylie communicated a translation of an account, by the Abbé Cochet, Honorary Fellow of the Society, of some very curious leaden crosses found on the breasts of skeletons in the ancient cemetery of the suppressed church of Bouteilles, near Dieppe. The Abbé's discoveries corroborate what has been advanced by Mr. Wylie, on the subject of these crosses, in a paper on sepulchral usages, in the last volume of the *Archæologia*. 'Leaden crosses have occasionally been found in tombs bearing obituary inscriptions, as at Metz and elsewhere in France, and again with inscriptions of a pious or cabalistic nature, as in the 'Cemetery Fratum' at Bury St. Edmunds; yet the only examples engraved with the formula of *absolution* at present known, are those discovered at Bouteilles and the episcopal cross at Chichester. The coffins found at Bouteilles are of a peculiar construction, and, judging from the character of the letters on the leaden crosses, may be referred to the 11th and 12th centuries. The Abbé remarks they were placed beneath the drip-stone of the church, according to the Norman custom at that period, and the orientation of the body and the crossing of the hands are prescribed by the liturgy then existing. The names of the defunct are such as were borne from William to John Lackland. Specimens of these very curious crosses, forwarded by the learned Abbé for the inspection of the Society, were laid on the table, together with drawings and plans of the Cemetery at Bouteilles.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday.**—Geographical, 8½ p.m.—(1. Captain Collinson, R.N., on the Geographical results of his late Researches in the Arctic Regions, in Her Majesty's Ship *Enterprise*. 2. Exploration of the Desert of Atacama. By Dr. R. A. Philippi. Communicated by William Bollaert, Esq., F.R.G.S.)
- Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.—(On the Results of the Operations of the Gotha Life Assurance Bank for the first twenty-five years, particularly as regards the Mortality amongst the Lives Assured. By Herr Rath G. Hopf.)
- Tuesday.**—Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ p.m.
- Zoological, 9 p.m.
- Wednesday.**—R. S. of Literature, 8½ p.m.
- Saturday.**—Botanic, 4 p.m.

VARIETIES.

The Fine Arts at Tiverton.—One of the results of the Great Exhibition of 1851 has been the establishment of local exhibitions of works of art in various parts of the country. Devonshire produced Reynolds, Eastlake, Haydon, Cousins, Cross, &c.; and the expectations raised in the country, although somewhat sanguine, have not been disappointed by the exhibition recently opened at Tiverton. It is, perhaps, the best which has yet been seen in any provincial town. There are four departments:—1. Architecture and Antiquities; 2. Paintings, Statuary, and the Fine Arts; 3. Trades; 4. Natural History, Curiosities, and Philosophical Instruments. In the first there is a rare collection of Roman, Saxon, and British antiquities, dredged from the bottom of the Thames, and disinterred from various parts of England. There are also Grecian and Egyptian marbles, bronzes, gold and silver plate, beautiful specimens of carved oak, contributed by the Bishop of Exeter and others, architectural drawings, MSS., &c. The picture gallery contains about 300 paintings, comprising excellent specimens of some of the best modern artists. There are also some good paintings by Dutch, Italian, and Spanish artists of the old school. Of the statuary, *The Sleeping Child*, by Chantrey, his second, if not his best work, contributed by Sir Thomas Acland, is, perhaps, the most remarkable in the collection. Stephens has sent some good busts and figures, and Joseph's bust of Wilberforce has also been sent by Sir Thomas Acland. The collection of engravings is interesting from its containing a series of Samuel Cousin's mezzotintoes, from his earliest private plate upon Lawrence's picture of *Lady Acland*, to his latest works. The trade department is a light and graceful building, erected for the occasion, and well filled with pottery, textile, and other manufactures from all parts of the kingdom, &c. To the fourth section, containing philosophical instruments, a useful element of instruction is imparted, by gentlemen connected with the exhibition devoting a portion of every day to explain and illustrate their various uses.—*The Times*.

Peat Gas.—Messrs. Campbell, of Mary Street, have been for some time past engaged in solving a very important problem as regards this country—the production of illuminating gas from peat. Efforts have been frequently made to attain this desirable end, but, owing to certain difficulties, they have heretofore failed in completing the process satisfactorily. We may, however, state that the difficulties are at length, by combined skill and perseverance, so to speak, surmounted, and a quality of gas can be produced which will burn with sufficient brilliancy for all useful purposes. We saw the process yesterday, which is almost as simple as its result is valuable; and though conducted but upon a limited scale, as being experimental, it illustrated satisfactorily the effects to be produced when the model gives place to the complete apparatus. We cannot here of course describe the method by which the gas is produced, purified, and fitted for use, but we may say that with half a pound of ordinary turf peat about a cubic foot of gas was made in the space of a few seconds, while all the ordinary deposits remain, such as charcoal, gas, tar, &c., the former an admirable deodorizer. Should our anticipations be correct, it may be found that inland towns and isolated mansions in this country will ere long have within their reach a cheap and simple method of making their own gas without the heavy charge at present necessary for the land carriage of coals and other material.—*Dublin Daily Express*.

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THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

On the 30th June, 1855, it is intended to publish the FIRST NUMBER of

THE NATIONAL REVIEW,

A new Quarterly Journal

OF

GENERAL LITERATURE, POLITICS, AND SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY.

In originating such a Periodical the Conductors believe that they will supply a want long recognised, and every day more urgently felt by thousands of their thoughtful countrymen, who are unable to identify themselves with any one of the acknowledged parties in Church or State. It appears to us that there is no party, ecclesiastical or political, that is not manifestly embarrassed rather than sustained by its own watchwords and traditions. The established and conventional formulas of thought are confessedly inadequate to express the actual convictions of the time; and, though often liberally interpreted or questionably stretched to embrace the new conditions, this very accommodation virtually renders their essential life, and confesses the presence of younger energies and aspirations, which claim independent and original expression.

The effects of this have naturally been unfavourable to periodical literature. We are far from denying the excellent tone, taste, and temper, the great information, the high and available literary talent which characterize many of our leading periodicals: but we believe they suffer from the state of the parties of which they are the organs—they are marked by a want of steady adherence to ascertained principle, of coherent and strict deductions, of defined and searching discussion.

On religious subjects especially we think it painfully evident, that there is not at present in this country any adequate organ for the expression and instruction of the many minds which are trying to combine with a habit of free inquiry, the faithful adherence to realized and definite truth. The very aim at comprehensive principles is not recognised in most quarters; and in others the feeling of reverence, and the real existence of objects for reverence, seem to be altogether disregarded.

The selection of our name is no accident. Having a rooted faith in all indigenous products of thought and feeling, we conceive that too foreign a cast has been imported to the character of our Christianity by the historical accidents of its introduction into this country. Neither Catholicism nor Protestantism is the growth of English soil; and probably not till Christian truth has shaped itself afresh under the home conditions of affection and character, will the religious *salutis* of our society cease. The NATIONAL REVIEW will interpret, it is believed, the deliberate faith of most cultivated English laymen, however now scattered among different churches,—a faith that fears no reality, and will permanently endure no fiction. No one who recognises in Historic Christianity God's highest witness and revelation, can suppose that the world and the human mind are, or ever were, abandoned by their Divine and living guide; and we believe that to ignore or to disown the traces of His agency in the excellence and truth of every age, is not piety, but treason to His spirit. To preserve, in our treatment of philosophical or historical theology, the tone of reverence which is due to the earnest conviction of others, will be to us no artificial self-restraint, but the expression of natural disposition. With two things only, in this relation, we profess to keep no terms—the conceded Indifference, which, as its humour changes, puts or persecutes all faiths alike; and the insolent Dogmatism which treats eternal truth as a private and exclusive property. Believing that in this country, amid all the clamour of sects, the Religion of widest range and deepest seat is as yet without a voice or name, we aspire, in this department of our work, to help it into adequate expression.

As Englishmen, we place unbounded confidence in the bases of English character,—its moderation and veracity; its firm hold on reality; its reverence for law and right; its historical tenacity; its aversion to *a priori* politics, and to revelations generated out of speculative data.

We think, however, that even here there is room for a more constant reference to general principle than is now usual in this country. Many of our most influential organs seem to us to wander into discussions of business and detail, which may be useful in the narrow circles of official and merely political society, but are scarcely suited to the perusal of thoughtful and able men in the country at large, whose occupations prevent their following the minutiae of transitory discussion, but who wish to be guided to general conclusions on important topics, and whose incalculable influence on public opinion makes it most important to give them the means of arriving at just conclusions.

We conceive the office of theory in such matters not to be, as was once thought, the elaborate construction of paper constitutions for all ages and all countries; but rather to ascertain and clearly define the conditions under which the various national characters and institutions have developed themselves: and to deduce, if possible, with fulness and sequence the rationale of the suitability of each polity to its appropriate nation. We would neither confine our political sympathies at home, nor carry our political doctrines ruthlessly and indiscriminately abroad. We feel no vocation for any sort of cosmopolitan propagandism, which would merge the distinctions of Race in the common features of Humanity; and would assume that what is good for us must be good for all, without regard to intrinsic character or historic antecedents. But we do acknowledge and will enforce those mutual claims of sympathy and duty between nations which no division of the great human family can guiltlessly evade, believing that the virtue and well-being of States is forfeited, not fostered, by selfish exclusiveness, as surely as the egotist, most studious of his own happiness, finds it soonest waste away. The present exciting crisis may not be the most favourable for the prosecution of internal reforms; but the prospect of European danger, and the appeal to all classes for noble sacrifices, which have done so much to sweep away the dissensions of sect and party, and to make the whole Empire conscious once more of the pulsation of a common heart, have, we think, created a conjuncture pre-eminently favourable to the ripening of national sentiment, and the abatement of artificial divisions; and a survey of our institutions and relations, while the dominant temper is thus genial and generous, may prepare a body of opinion uncorrupted by narrow prejudices or selfish claims.

For the working classes we confidently anticipate a social condition far in advance of their present state; we have earnestly at heart the people's happiness and the people's elevation; but we shall not allow our warm sympathies and earnest wishes in this direction to betray us into any faithless compromise of the principles of economic science.

Our object in literature will be analogous to our aim in politics. We wish as before to secure a more constant reference to ascertained principle than we think is now common; but, at the same time, we shall not try to apply arbitrary canons to all writers and all ages, but rather to examine and describe the real features of great literary nations and writers, and explain the manner in which the genius and circumstances of each have influenced the works they have bequeathed to us.

In two points, moreover, it will be our endeavour to avoid errors which have been much and justly complained of in the conduct of other Quarterly Organs. We purpose to study brevity on all topics which will not justify length—and to give to the lighter departments of Literature that share to which they are fairly entitled in a periodical which aspires to please and aid the general reader, as well as to interest the studious one.

Like most other Quarterly Journals, the "NATIONAL REVIEW" will not be able to find room for more than a selection from the works which from time to time appear. We must endeavour to excel by making that selection judicious. We shall, however, endeavour to give a systematic summary of the new publications on topics insufficiently noticed by the daily and weekly journals—especially Theology and Mental and Political Philosophy. We shall likewise give a list of the books appearing in each quarter which seem suitable for reading Societies, and are most likely to interest the general reader.

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